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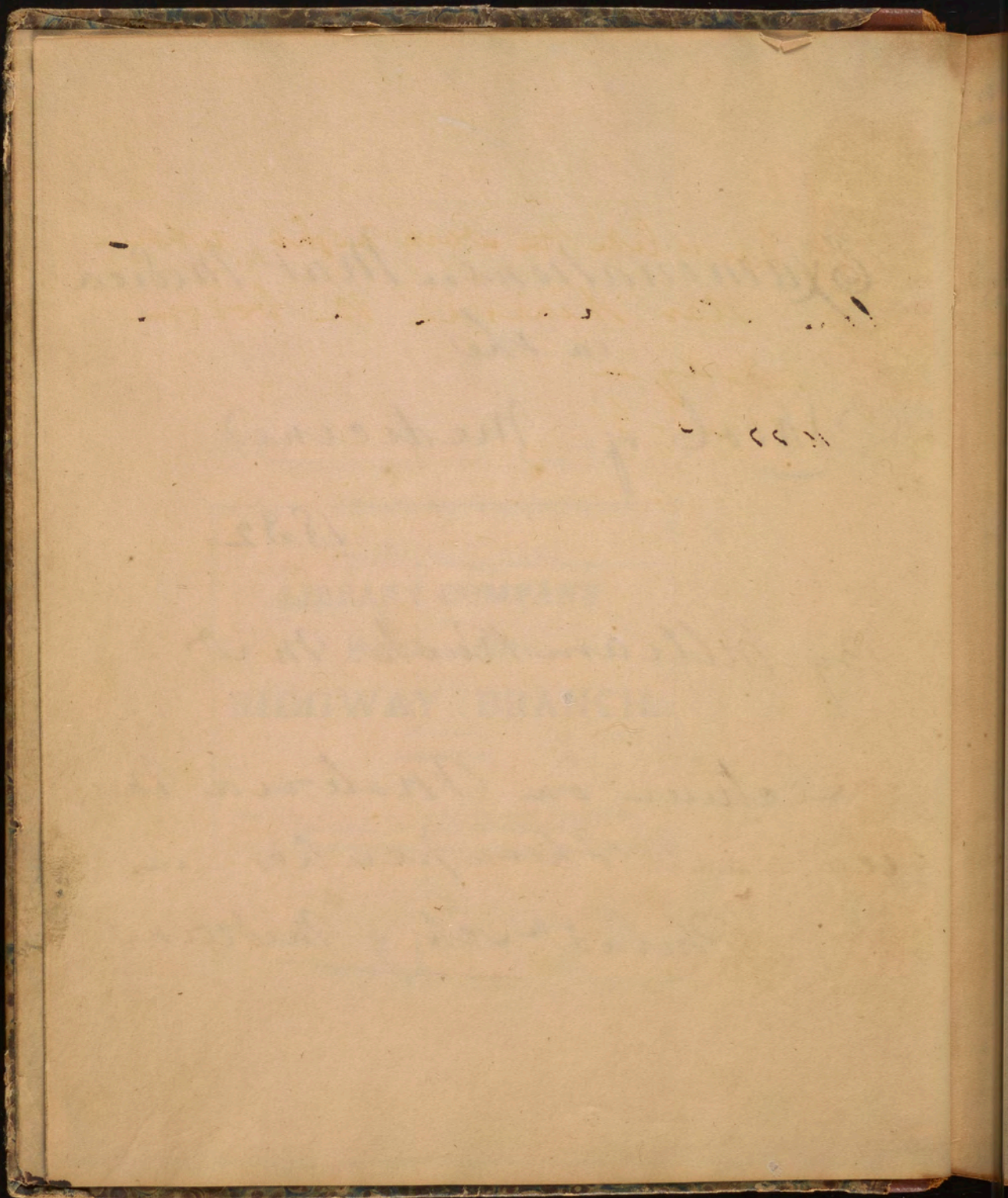
COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

Examinations on Mat. Medica
in the
School of Medicine

1832

By William Rush. M.D.

Lecturer on Materia Med
ica - and Therapeutics - in
the Philadelphia Sch: of Medicine



My life is like the dark night, where
lone star shines in the bosom
of the sky —
1833 - 1. 4 -

Index Book 1st

Division of Mat. Med^y

and

Emetics

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Ques^t. How does the Professor of Mat. Med in the U.P.
Divide the Materia Medica

Ans. Into

^{Quest 2} Sedantia — Incitantia — Nutrientia
What Remedies are comprehended in the first
Division?

Ans. — Emetics — Cathartics — Enemata —
Diaphoretics — Pneumatics — or Expectorants —
Diuretics — &c

Quest 3rd Define an Emetic?

Ans. — Medicines — which Excite Vomiting

Quest 4th How is this process effected?

Ans. — By an inverted Motion of the Stomach
and by the contraction of the Diaphragm
and Abdominal Muscles —

Quest. 5th What usually are the first
perceptible Effects of an Emetic upon
the General System?

Ans. — Sense of Chills — Nausea —
Pale Countenance — Quick — feeble — and
irregular Pulse —

Quest. 6th What is the State of the General
System. when Vomiting takes place

"Several different diseases" called
a "Complication" — the System must
under such circumstances be
like one in a crowd, likely indeed
to ^{be} squeezed to death — This owing
however to the want of proper dis-
cipline — or arrangement — So much
for Nosology —

"Smash Pop." — the Poet said to "Strike
in" — where? — where do they get
to — a symptom of danger no doubt
but, better reasons for this than
"Striking in" — Where does the Sunken
eye & the contracted countenance
which ^{often} precede death "Strike to" —
Answer this — They all are symptoms
of individual and relative value
to the Pathologist —

Ans. Flushed face - Circulation more active
Increase of heat upon the Surface of the
body -

Quest. 7th What the Effects upon the General
System after the Action of an Emet. is over?

Ans. System in a State of Languor
disposition to sleep - Skin becomes Moist
- and Cooler - The Pulse Slower and fuller.

Quest. 8th When there is Determination ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{of Blood}
the Head would you Prescribe Emetics?

Ans. Precede their use by ^{this not being done} Blood letting -
^{is the cause} why Apoplexy some times produced -

Quest. 9th What other diseases. that
contraindicate their use -

Ans. Hernia - Hemoptesis -

Quest 10th When we wish to gain a
powerful Effect upon the general System
from an Emetic - would you allow the
patient Much - or little Drink -

Ans. Little? When the Contents of the
Stomach are newly to be Evacuated. Copious
draughts of warm water - or Chamomile tea
will effect the Purpose -

Monday^{evening}
Answer me - We ~~will~~ ^{will} be ^{wise} from
appearances to day, with it rain
next Thursday - I wait for a
reply - Tell me ok the hosts
of Nosology - from the condition
of your Sick patients ~~to day~~ without
eruptions on their skins to day - whether
on Thursday they will be afflicted with
Rubeola - Scabellata, Simplex - duplex
Maligna - Small - Great or Chicken
Pox. - We hear from you -
Surrea for Nosology -

* Acting upon the Brain. Hence indirectly
producing this Torpor of Stomach -

Quest. 11th Should Emetics be presented in a Full or Empty State of Stomach —
 Ans. Empty — and at what time of Day
 Ans. in the Morning — Nausea —

Quest. 12th When an Emetic operates too harshly — so much so — as to endanger the life of the Patient. What should be Prescribed?

Ans. — The Antidote of the Emetic Article afterwards — give Laudanum — in proper Quantities — Either by the Mouth — or per Anum — Cordial and Stimulating Drinks — Linapisms to the Extremities — Fomentations to Pit of Stomach — a Blister to the Epigastrium — Lime water. or with Milk added — Spts of Turpentine — 20-30 drops — Brandy and water — Mint Tea — an old opium Pills — Strong decoction of Green or 14g or Tea —

Quest. 13th When the Stomach is in a torpid State — for instance from Poison⁺ — what should be prescribed —

Ans. Their Antidotes should be prescribed
 Question 14th If Laudanum — or any

X Quest. What Substitutes for the officinal
Emetics do we occasionally resort to
in cases of emergency. — Ans. — Tea-
finger — warm water. Salt & water —
Mustard — Stomach Pump —

Quest. What Effect do Emetics in small
doses produce upon the skin — Sweating —
Cough — Expectoration — Absorbent system — increase
their action. — Their Effects upon
Lymphatics (meaning the Muscular System)
Tart. Antimony — Injected into the blood
vessels will often prove —

other Narcotic should be taken in Epas-
What should be Prescribed?

Ans - Ice applied to the Head. Cold affu-
sions. to the Surface of the body.

Quest. 15th Will the warm bath. and
V'section Sometimes arouse the Sensibility
of the Stomach to Emelic Impressions? -

Ans - yes -

Quest. 16th Which is the best. and most
convenient way to administer an Emetic -

Ans - Give the usually prescribed dose -
in divided quantities. at stated intervals
of 15 or 30 minutes - until Emesis is Produ-
ced -

Quest. 17th From which Kingdoms of Nature
are the Emetics now in Medical use Selec-
ted - Ans - from - Vegetable - and Mineral

Quest. 18th Enumerate the principle Vegetable
Emetics -

Ans - Ipecac - Spizica. Trifoliata or Gillenia
Trifoliata - Euphorbia Ipecac - or American Nosa

+ *Cephaelis Emetica* y some botanists
X. and is a Native of S. America -

+ *Bycotria Emetica* -

Nicotiana Tabacum - *Scilla Maritima*
or *Squill* -

Quest. 19th What is the Botanical Name
of *Specac* -

Ans. *Callicocca* - *Specacuanha* - + +

Quest. 20th What part of the Plant is used?

Ans. the Root -

Quest. 21st What are the Names of the Plants
furnishing different kinds of *Specac* -

Ans. *Viola Emetica* - *Callicocca Specac*
and *Strychnia Emetica* -

Quest. 22. How many Species of the Root
are there -

Ans. 4 Brown - white - grey - and Yellow.

Quest. 23. Which is the best?

Ans. the Brown -

Quest. 24th How is this Species distinguished.

Ans. by wrinkles. dark brown Colour
out side - and white within -

Quest. 25th Has it any Smell. Ans. when
unbroken - None - when Pulverized - a
faint Disagreeable Odour -

Quest. 26th Has it any Taste

* Do with one or two grains of any other Reg-
etable Emet. of no more activity than
Ipecac. accord. to State of Stomach.

Ans - yes - nauseous - bitter - and Sub-acid -

Quest 27.th Does boiling water extract its Energies - Ans - yes - takes up - 8 parts in 20. of Specac -

Quest - 28.th What Effect has the Process of decoction upon Specac -

Ans - destroys its Emetic Properties -

Quest. 29.th Does Alcohol - act upon it -

Ans - yes - it takes up 4 Parts - in 20 -

Quest. 30.th How is Specac - usually administered? - Ans - in Powder with water -

Quest - 31.th What is the Dose -

Ans - X to XXX gr. (Quest. with one or two grs. vomit (ask, or Cope) - Ans^x yes) -

Quest. 32.nd What is the Active Principle of Specac - Ans - Emetine -

Quest. 33.rd What is the Dose of Emetine - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Quest. 34.th What will destroy the Effects of an over dose of Emetine - Ans - a decoction of Galls -

Quest 35.th Which Root of Specac

* *Mezaca* checks the the Narcotic Effect
of opium -

yields the Most Emetine? Ans. the Brown - 16 per ct. - of course the best -
 Quest. 36th Is Ipecac - a gentle Emet? Ans. yes - and to preserve its virtues - it should be kept in Materials - and not exposed to the light -

Quest. 37th Is there any other officinal preparation of Ipecac - in use. beside the Powd. Root. and the Active Principle Emetine? Ans. yes - what? the

Wine of Ipecac - Quest. 38th How is this Made - Ans. Purified Root of Ipecac ℥ij. Spanish white wine. 2 Pints - Digest for 10 days - and Strain - Quest. 39th is this a safe and gentle Emet? Ans.

yes - and its dose is One ounce - more or less, according to the age of the Patient -

Quest. 40th What is the Botanical Name of the American Ipecac - Ans. Euphorbia Ipecac -

Quest. 41st Where does this Species of Euphorbia grow? Ans. in the Sandy Soils of the Southern - and Middle States -

Quest. 42nd Is it a powerful Emet. Ans. yes.

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Quest. 43rd in Large doses is it a safe Emetic?
 Ans. No - Produces Heat. Vertigo - Indistinct
 vision - and Much prostration of Strength -

Quest. 44th what is the Average dose
 Ans. 10. to XX gr - Not however Equal
 to the official *Spicae* -

Quest. 45th What is the Botanical name
 of the Indian Physic - Ans. *Spiraea*
Trifoliata - or *Gillenia Americana* -

Quest. What is it - Ans. a Plant. Quest
 46th when does it grow - Ans. From Canada
 to Florida - in Bogs. and Shady Woods.
 also. on Mountainous Places - Quest. 47th

What Part of the Plant is used Medicinally
 Ans. the Bark of the Root - Quest 48th

Is it Tonic in Small doses. Ans. Yes. Dr
 Coxe Says so. - Quest 49th what is its Dose
 as an Emetic - Ans. 20. to XXX gr -

Quest. 50th What is the Botanical name
 of Tobacco - Ans. *Nicotiana Tabacum*

Quest. What is it? - Ans. a Plant -

Quest. 51st What Part of this Plant is

* Dr Barton. Late prof. of Nat Med - in
N. P. Evacuatis San danum once from
the stomach. by tobacco. applied to its Epigas-
tric Region. When all other means failed -
I once had a patient. who had been advised
by a friend (not a Medical Man) to apply
a strong decoction of Tobacco over his body
to cure an eruption upon his skin - he had
nearly lost his life - in consequence -

used Medicinally — Ans. The Leaves —

Quest. 52nd How would you distinguish a recent or fresh leaf of tobacco — from a dried one — Ans. — by the Colour. — when fresh of a pale green Colour — when dry — of a lively yellowish Cast —

Quest. 53rd Have the leaves any Smell — Ans. Yes — an unpleasant Narcotic Smell — and to those unused to their Effects upon the fauces — an acid — and burning taste —

Quest. 54th Does Tobacco operate upon the System otherwise — than as an Emet.?

Ans. — yes — as a Narcotic — Ershine — Sialagogue —

Quest. 55th Is it a Safe Emetic — Not always — its Effects apt to be violent —

Quest. 56th With Tobacco — act as an Emetic — when applied Externally to the human body — Yes. to the Stomach the pit of — or to the Surface of the body generally —

Quest. 56th What is the Dose of Tobacco as an Emetic —

Ans. 3 to 6. or 8 grs. — Quest. 57th What is the Active Principle of Tobacco — Ans.

Lobelia Inflata Indian Tobacco,
— a biennial Plant growing
throughout the U.S. Parts used
— Leaves and Capsules — These
acrid like tobacco — producing
copious discharges of Saliva —
Sickness of Stomach — and Giddiness
— a Powerful Emet — producing
sometimes Alvin discharges —

Dr Cutler gave it in Asthma —

Dr Drury of Marblehead. also
used it —

This plant should be
gathered in August — plucked up
by the roots — Every part of
the plant — possesses virtue, but
the leaves — and Inflated Capsules
the most active —

Nicotine - a colourless substance - acid
Taste - Soluble in water - And Precip:
itated by Nut galls -

Question 58th What is the Botanical
name of the Squill - Ans. Scilla Mari-
tima - Quest. 59th What is the Squill -
Ans - a Bulbous Rooted Plant - Where
does it grow? Ans - grows wild upon
the Shores of Spain - and Portugal -

Question 60th What part of the Plant is
used in Medicine - Ans - the Root -
How is it shaped - Ans like a pear
consists of Scales or Lamina - in contact
with each other - like a coat of Mail -

The Recent Root contains a white
acid juice - Quest. 61st Has the Squill
any Smell - Ans No - Any Taste? -
Ans. Yes - bitter - acid - and Nauseous

Quest. 62nd Does the Root when Dry
lose any of its virtue? Ans - No - but
it loses about 4 fifths of its weight -

Quest. 63rd What is the Dose of Squill as
an Emetic - Ans. 4. to 6. or 8 grains -

* Quest. What is Oregis Kine Syrup. Composed
of - Ans. S. Snake Root
Honey -
Tart. Emet.
One gr. of Tart. Emet. to an Oj of
the Syrup -

Turn back to ^{Pg} 10.

* Scillitin the active Principle -

Quest. Is Antimony in its Pure State - Active
Ans. No. in which condition -

Quest. What is its ordinary form -
Ans. In the State of Sulphuret -

Quest. 64th Is Squill much used in its
Pow^d form as an Emet. Ans. No - More
frequently in combination with other
Remedies to fulfil other indications -

Quest. 65th What are the several
officinal preparations of Squill in
common use - Ans. The Syrup -
the Vinegar - and the Oxy-mel ~~X~~

Quest. 66th What are the doses of these -
Ans. from $\frac{1}{2}$ an Ounce to One Ounce
regulated by the age of the Patient ~~X~~

Mineral Emetics

Q. What are the Principle Mineral Emetics?

Ans. Tart. Emet. Kermes. Mineral -
Golden Sulphur (or Sulph. Ant. Precip.) -
Pulvis Antimonialis (or James Powder) -
Sulph. Capri - Sulph. Zinc - Turpeth
Mineral - (or Sub. Sulph. of Mercury) - and as
Dr Coxe Recommends (Corrosive Sublimate) !!!
~~X~~

Quest. 2nd What is the officinal name

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of Tartar Emetic?

Antimonium-Tartarizatum - or Tartrate
of Antimony. and Potash -

Quest. 3rd How is it Formed?

Ans. From. The Crocus (or Sulphureted
oxide of Antimony - Bitartrate of Potash
(Tartar) - and distilled water - boiled together -

Quest. Are there any other oxides of Ant.
Employed in the formation of this Salt -

Ans. Yes - The Glasp. (which is also a Sulph-
urated oxide) - and the Powder of Algaroth -
(which is a Sub-hydrochlorate of Ant.) -

Quest. 4th What is the process of its Formation

Ans. The oxide of Ant. is dissolved in the
Excess of acid of the bitartrate - Hence
forming a Tartrate of Ant. whilst the
bitartrate is reduced to the State of Tartrate

- The Tartrate of Ant. does not combine
with all the Tent of Potash - but with
a portion of it only - Hence the liquid
from which Tartar Emet. is deposited -
- is a solution of Tartrate of Potash -

Quest. 5th What is the Colour of Tart Emet

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Ans - White - and its form? Crystalline -

Quest. 6th When Exposed to the Air does it Effloresce -

Ans - Yes -

Quest. 7th How is it as regards its Solubility in Water?

Ans - Soluble in 15 parts of water at 60° and in 3 parts at 212° -

Quest. 8th When Exposed to Heat what change takes place in it -

Ans - Its Acid is destroyed - and leaves behind a mixture of Potash - and Oxyd of Antimony -

Quest. 9th What Substances decompose it -

Ans - The Alkalies - and their Carbonates - Vegetable juices - decoctions of Vegetable Substances - particularly such as are bitter and astringent - viz Bark. Yellow - the fluid of decomposes. of Tart Emet -

Quest. 10th What is the Dose - Ans. 1 to 2 grs

Quest. 11th What is the Vinous Solution of this Article called - Ans - Antim. wine

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Quest. 12th How is it made? -

Ans. With Tart Emet. Boiling Distilled water - and white wine - dissolving the Tartar Emet. first in the water - and then adding the wine -

Quest. 13th How much Tartar Emet is there in an ounce of wine - according to the Standard (U.S.P.) now adopted -

Ans. 4 grs -

Quest. 14th What is the dose -

Ans. for an adult, a Teaspoonful at a time
How much for a child after birth shortly -
One to two Drops - in a Teaspoonful of water -
at 3 or 4 Months - 5. 10. or 20 Drops -

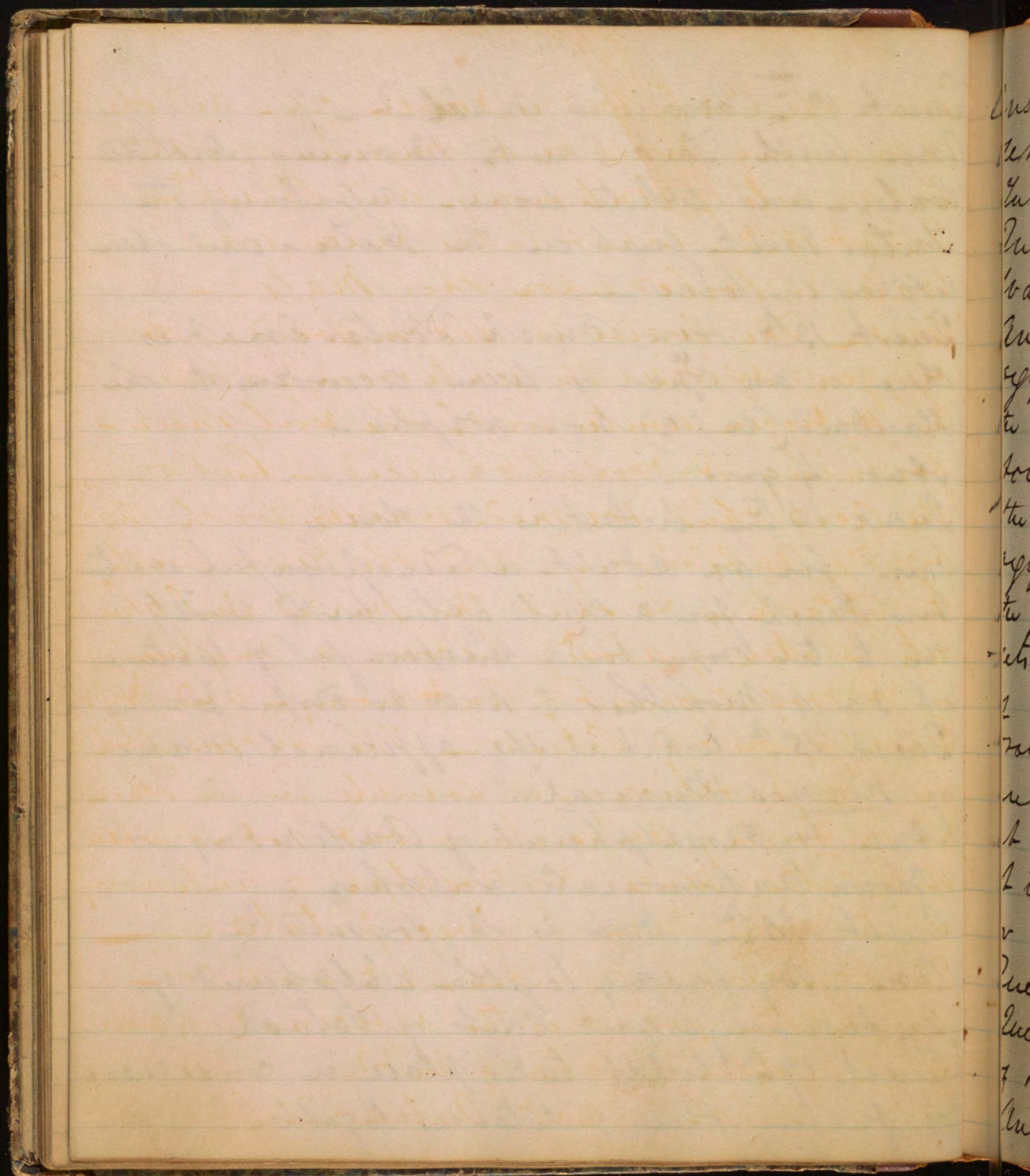
Quest. 15th What is the officinal name of Kermes Mineral?

Ans. Byrosulphuret of Antimony - or Brown Antimoniated Sulphur -

Quest. 16th How is it formed? -

Ans. By fusing together Sulphuret of Antimony - and Carb of Potash

Quest. 17th What takes place in consequence of fusing these substances together?



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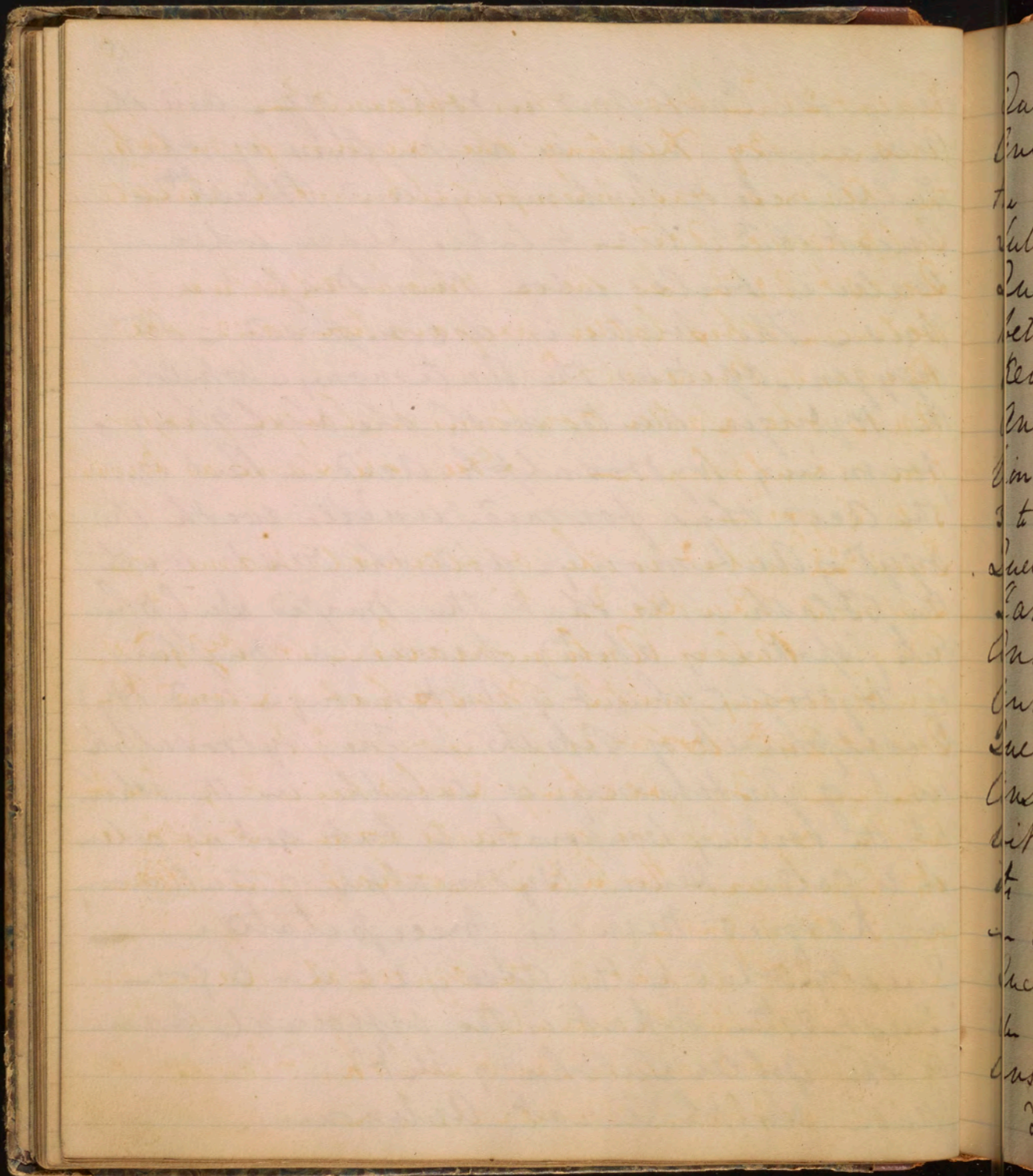
Ans - the Carb: Acid is driven off - and the remaining mass is a mixture of the Sulphurets of Antimony - and Potash -
 Quest 18th What takes place when water is boiled upon this mass? -

Ans - The water is decomposed - Its oxygen - oxidises the Antimony - whilst the Hydrogen unites with the Sulphur - forming Hydrosulph. Acid - Part of the Acid thus formed. unites with the oxyd of Antimony - and the rest with the Potash - So that the mixed Sulphurets (spoken of above) - become a mixture of Hydrosulphuret of Antimony - and Hydrosulphuret of Potash - The Hydrosulphuret of Antimony - is soluble in the other at the boiling temperature - but not so when it is cold. Hence Hydrosulph: of Antimony or Kermes: Min: is precipitated -

Quest 19th What is the dose - 2 to 4 or 6 grs -

Quest 20th What is the officinal name of the Golden Sulphur: of Ant? -

Ans - Sulph: Aurat: Antimonii - or *sulph: Antimonii precipitatum*



Quest 21st How is this obtained?

Ans. By Treating the Liguor from Lab. the Kermes has precipitated - with Dilute Sulphuric Acid -

Quest. 22nd Is there much difference between this latter preparation - and the Kermes Mineral?

Ans. The latter contains a larger proportion of Sulphur - Dose - the same as Kermes 3 to 6 grs -

Quest 23rd What is the officinal name of James Powder?

Ans. Pulvis Antimonialis - or of 45 of Antimony - with Phosphat of Lime -

Quest. 24th How is it formed?

Ans. By heating Sulphur of Ant with shavings of Hart's horn - What is its Colour - White - What the Dose - 2 to 6 grs -

Quest. 25th What is the officinal name of the Turpeth Mineral?

Ans. Hyoraggi - Sub. Sulph. Flavus - or Turpethum. Minerale -

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Quest. 26th How is it formed?

Ans. By boiling Sulphuric Acid with Purified Quicksilver - in a Sand Bath to dryness - and then throwing the white matter which is left in the bottom of the vessel - into boiling water - a Yellow Powder is produced - which must be washed with warm water -

Quest. 27th What is its Colour - and Taste -

Ans. Brilliant yellow - and Acid taste

Quest. 28th is it a Prompt Emetic - Yes -

Quest. 29th Does it Ever Salivate - Yes -

Quest. 30th What is its dose - 6 to 8 grs.

Quest. 31st What is the Chemical or officinal name of Blue Vitriol - Ans. Sulp. Cupri. or Cuprum vitriolatum -

Quest. 32nd What is its form - Ans -

Crystallized Rhomboids -

Quest. 33rd What is its taste - Styptic & Metallic Quest. 3rd does it Effloresce in the Air - Ans - Yes -

Quest. 34th Is it Soluble in water - Yes - Yes - Quest. 35 More so in hot - than Cold water?

+ It is insoluble in Alcohol -

Ans. yes. ~~More~~ than 3 times - Soluble
in 4 Parts at 60° - and ⁱⁿ 2. at 212° - +
Quest 36th What are the Substances incom-
patible with Sulph. Cup.

Ans. - Earths - Alkalies Some of the
Metals - The Alkaline Carbonates - borates
and Phosphates - Quest. 37th What is
the Dose of Sulph. Cupri - ~~Ans.~~
from 3. to 5. grains - Quest. 38th

What Vegetable Substance. is an Anti-
dote to the Effects of Copper - Ans. Sugar -

Quest. 39th What is the Chemical
Name of White Vitriol - Ans. Sulphas
Zinci! or Vitriolum Album - Quest. 40th
What is the form (usual) of this Article

Ans. In Crystals of Tetrahedral Prisms
Quest. 41st What is its taste -

Ans. Glyptic Metallic - Quest. 42nd

Does it Effloresce. in the Air - Ans. yes
Slightly - Quest. 43rd Is it

Soluble in water - Ans. yes -
In either Hot. or Cold - Quest. 44th Is
it Soluble in Alcohol - Ans. No -

"Orfila relates a case of a Lady who
took 2 ounces of w. bet. gave her a
puke - then an Alkali - and Sugar &
water - she recovered -

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Quest 45th What are the Substances
incompatible - or that Decompose
Sulphate of Zinc -

Ans. Alkalies - Earths - The Astring-
ent Vegetable infusions - and Milk -

Quest 46th What is the dose of
Sulph. Zinc - Ans - 10. to 30. grs -

Quest 1st Cathartics.

Define a Cathartic? Ans. a Medicine that
increases the Peristaltic Motion of the bowels.
and thereby Excites discharges -

Quest 2nd What is Manna?

Ans. The Concrete juices of the Fraginus Ormus

Quest 3rd Is it often prescribed alone -

Ans. No: usually combined with Lenna -

Quest 4. What are good substitutes for Manna

Ans. Brown Sugar - Molasses -

Quest 5th Does this Article produce griping?

Ans. Yes - and flatulency -

Quest 6th What is the Dose of Manna?

Ans. Two ounces. More or less -

+ Quest. where does this tree grow
now. in the U.S.

Quest. 7th What is the officinal name of the white Walnut. or Butternut — +

Ans. *Juglans Cathartica* or *Cinerea* —

Quest. 8th What part is used in Medicine?

Ans. — The Inner Bark. Especially of the Root. from which an Extract is made —

Quest. 9th With what other purgative is it sometimes united. to increase its activity

Ans. — With Calomel. It was also used during the Revolutionary war. in this Country as a Substitute for Salap. —

Quest. 10th At what time of the year should the Extract from the Bark be made

Ans. — In the Month of May or June —

Quest. 11th What is the dose of *Juglans Cin.*

Ans. — 10. to 30 grains —

Quest. 12th What is the officinal name of the May Apple — or Mandrake —

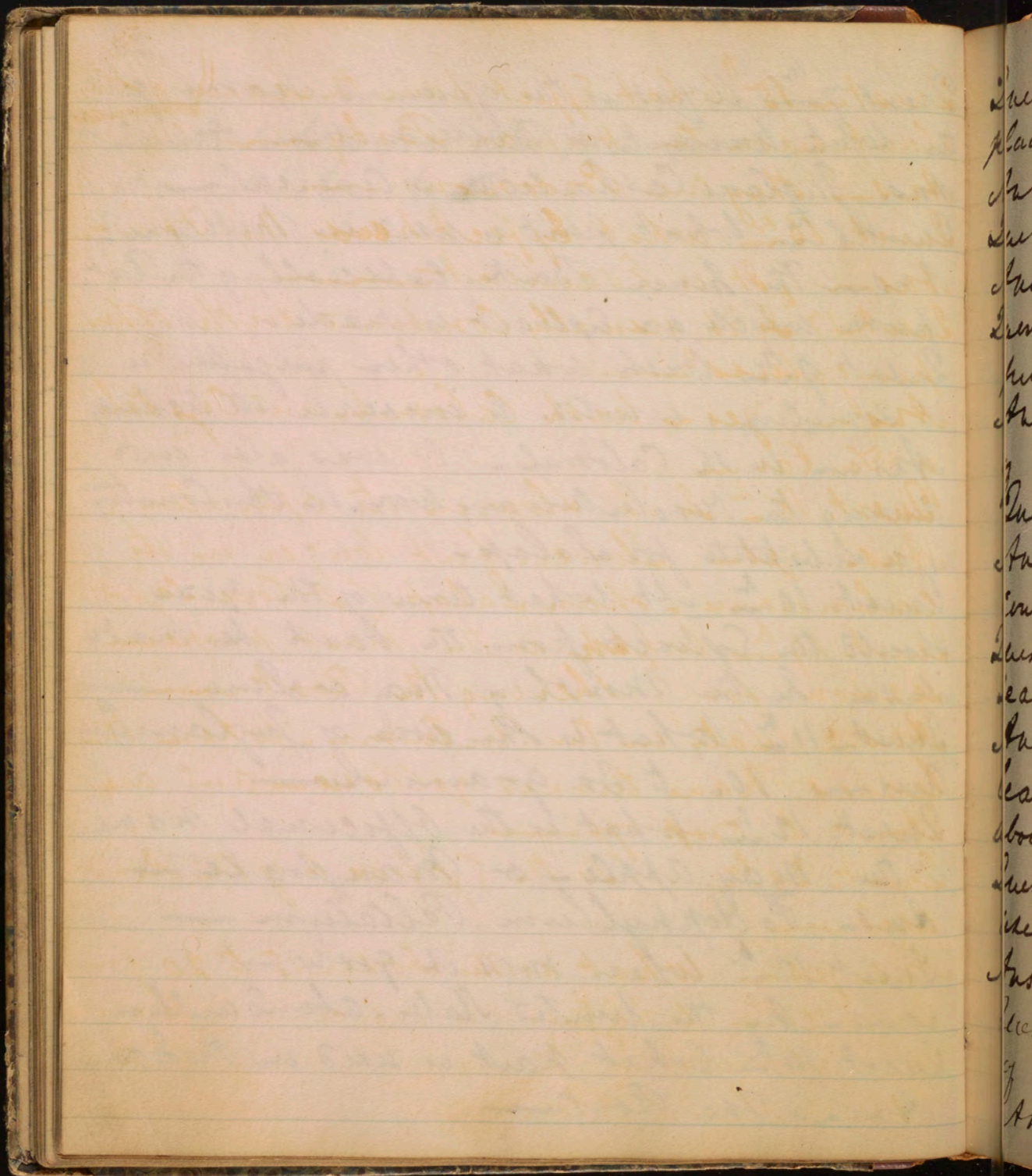
Ans. — *Podophyllum Peltatum* —

Quest. 13th Where does it grow —

Ans. — In the United States. abundantly —

Quest. 14th What part is used in Medicine

Ans. — The Root —



Quest. 15th What Effect have the Leaves of this plant upon the Human Body ~

Ans. They are Poisonous ~

Quest. 16th What Effect have the Fruit ~

Ans. It is Esculent ~

Quest. 17th Is it usually Combined with other purgatives ~

Ans. Yes ~ with Calomel - and Crys tal
of Tartar ~

Quest. 18th Is it slow in its operation ?

Ans. Yes ~ Slower. but longer in its continuance - than Jalap. (Dr Coxe says)

Quest. 19th What is the most proper season for gathering the Root ~

Ans. Late in the Autumn - when the leaves have turned yellow - and are about to drop off ~

Quest. 20th Is the Extract of the Root used ~

Ans. Yes ~ What is the Dose - 15 to 20 grs

Quest. 21th What is the officinal name of Castor oil -

Ans. Oleum Ricini

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Quest. 22nd What is the name of the plant from which this oil is obtained ~

Ans. Ricinus Communis - or Palma Christi

Quest. 23rd Where does it grow?

Ans. In the E. and W. Indies as well as in the Southern States of America &c. ~

Quest. 24th From what part of the plant is the oil obtained?

Ans. From the Seeds - by Expression ~

Quest. 25th Will the seeds themselves when swallowed entirely purge? ~

Ans. Yes -

Quest. 26th In what manner is the oil procured from the seeds?

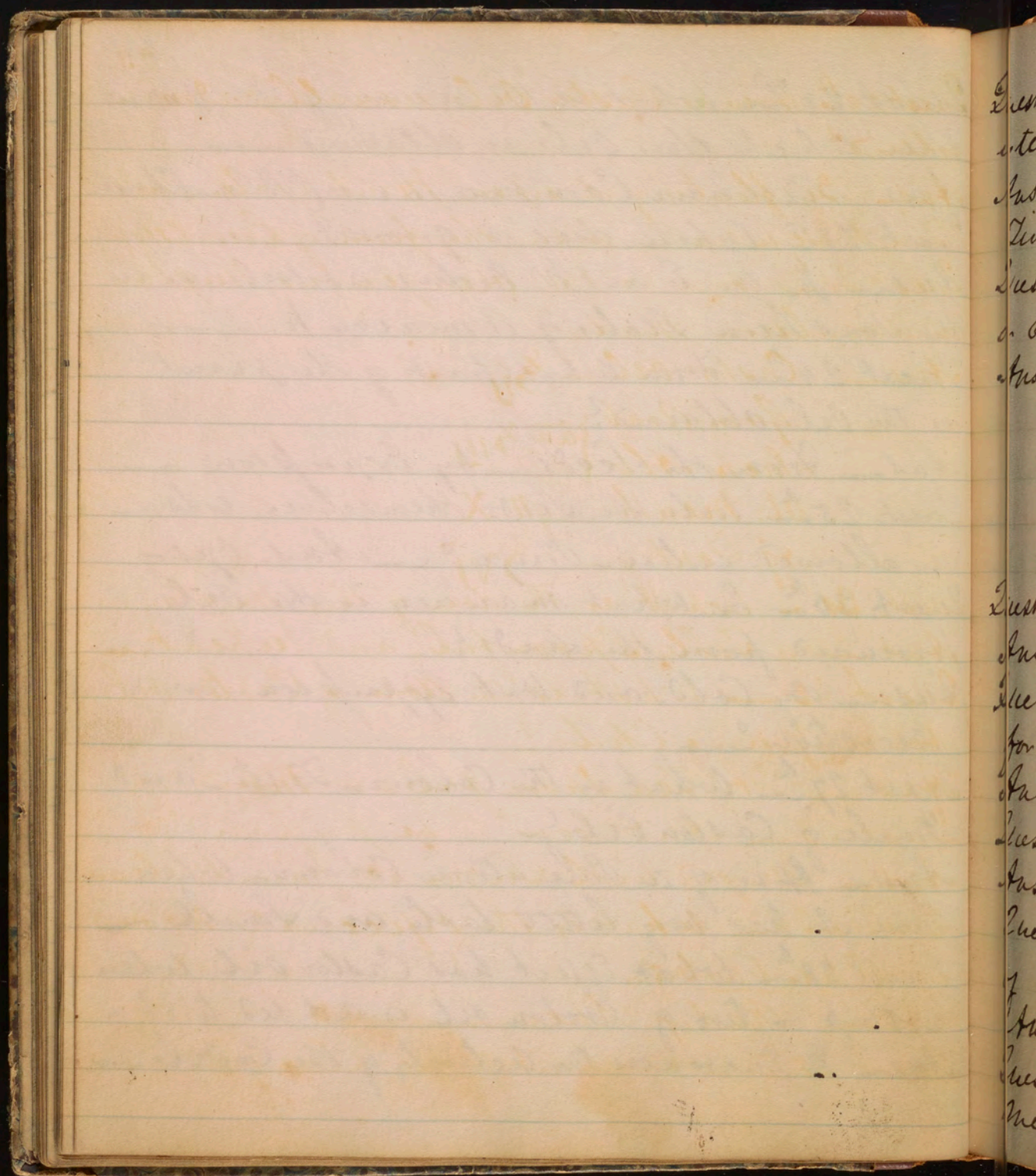
Ans. By Cold - and Hot Expression - or Decoction ~

Quest. 27th What is the Colour - Taste - and Smell of Castor Oil?

Ans. It is of a Pale Straw Colour - when Pure it has very little taste and Smell ~

Quest. 28th What Effect has Castor oil when a drop or two of Croton oil is added to it ~

Ans. It Increases the Activity of the Cr. Oil ~



Quest 29th - How is Castor Oil usually administered?

Ans - By floating it upon Mint Water. or
Tinct Senna - or in the form of Emulsion -

Quest. 30th - How is the Oleagenous Mixture
or Emulsion made?

Ans - Castor oil - ℥ij
Gum: Arab: { aa ℥ijj
Sack: Alb {
Ol: Menth: - gtt: X
Aq: Font: - ℥vj

Quest. 31st - What is the dose of this Mixture

Ans - a Table Spoonful - and Repeat -

Quest. 32 - What is the dose of Castor Oil
for a young Child?

Ans - A Tea Spoonful - or more -

Quest. 33 - And how to be prepared?

Ans - Mixed with Sugar and Warm Water -

Quest. 34 - What is the officinal name
of Rhubarb?

Ans - Radix. Rhei -

Quest. 35th - What part of the plant is used
medicinally -

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Ans^m The Root -

Quest. 36th How many varieties of the Root are to be met with?

Ans^m Two - The Turkey (or Russian) and the East Indian - (or Chinese)

Quest. 37th What is the botanical name of the Plant that affords the Turkey or Russian Species?

Ans^m *Rheum Palmatum* -

Quest. 38th Describe this Species?

Ans^m It is in small round pieces - heavy and compact in its texture - perforated in the middle with a hole - Colour - lively yellow interspersed with streaks of white - when pulverized - of a brilliant buff - yellow colour

Quest. 39th Does Boiling water, Extract any of the Energetic qualities of Rhubarb?

Ans^m Yes - Quest. 40th And what Effect has produced upon Rhubarb. when Effluvia in form of decoction -

Ans^m Makes it more bitter, and astringent but destroys its purgative power -

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Quest. 41st Does Alcohol Extract any of its
purgative qualities.

Ans. Yes. (See Tinct Rhubarb)

Quest. 42nd What are the different modes
of Exhibiting Rhubarb.

Ans. In form of Infusion sometimes. Tinct.
Syrup. and Powder.

Quest. 43rd What is the dose of the Powder of Rhub.

Ans. 20 to 30. grains. and given often in
combination with the Neutral Salts.

Quest. 44th What is the dose of Syrup. and Tinct.

Ans. From an ounce. to two ounces.

Quest. 45th What Effect has Terefaction upon
Rhubarb?

Ans. Increases its Astringent. but diminishes
its Purgative Properties.

Quest. 46th What is the Botanical Name of the
Plant affording the E. Indian or Chinese variety

Ans. *Rheum undulatum*.

Quest. 47th What are the general characteristics
of this variety of Rhubarb.

Ans. Usually in long flattened pieces. heavier
harder. more compact than Turkey Rhub. seldom

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perforated. Smell stronger. taste more nauseous. Marked by fewer white streaks. and when pulverized. of a redder shade than Turkey Rhub. Quest 48. What are the general Indications of Good Rhubarb?

Ans. Its whitish. ~~lacy~~ yellow Colour. and possessing in a great degree its peculiar Odour.

Quest. 49th What are the Substances Incompat. Ans. Alkalies. Alk. Earths. or Neutral Salts (Hence why we recommend them to be conjoined with Rhub)!!!

Quest. 50th What is the officinal name of Senna?

Ans. Cassia Senna

Quest. 51st Where does Senna Come from.

Ans. From Alexandria. in Egypt. to Europe. and thence to the U.S.

Quest. 52nd What part of the plant is used Medicinally

Ans. Leaves. and Follicles.

Quest. 53rd Of what Shape. and Colour are the Leaves of Senna?

Ans. Oblong-pointed at the End. and of a lively yellowish green Colour

* Also for the same purpose - Camminiatines -
Girgen Comander Tennet &c -

27
Quest. 54th Have they any Taste or Smell?

Ans. Taste. Bitter. Subacid. Nauseous. Smell faint.

Quest. 55th What is the peculiar Purgative principle of Senna called —

Ans. Cassharin —

Quest. 56th Is Senna Soluble in water and in Spirit.

Ans. Yes. in Both — but boiling it with water deprives it of its Purgative Power —

Quest. 57th Is it a Certain Purgative. Yes.

Quest. 58th What Medicinal Substances are often used in Combination with Senna —

Ans. — Manna — Salt — Sugar. Malaga —
And sometimes the Root of Licorice to prevent griping (Vide Dr John Redman Coxe)

Quest. 59th Is Senna prescribed in substance.

Ans. Very Rarely — but when given in this form. the Dose is about one Drachm —

Quest. 60th How is it most usually prescribed.

Ans. In the form of Infusion — VIZ. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the Leaves to a pint of (water boiling) and thus prepared give a Wine Glass full. Every hour. until the effect is produced —

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Quest. 61th What is the Botanical name ²⁷ of the American Senna?

Ans. Cassia Marilandica

Quest. 62th Is this Species similar in its properties to Cassia Senna?

Ans. Yes. but not so active.

Quest. 63th What is the Dose. Ans. vide C. Senna

Quest. 64th What is the Botanical name of Jalap.

Ans. Convolvulus Jalapa. Also Ipomoea Macrorrhiza - Ipomoea Jalapa - Official name. Radix Jalapa -

Quest. 65th Where does this Species of Convolvulus grow -

Ans. In Mexico and Vera-Cruz.

Quest. 66th What Part is used in Medicine

Ans. The Root.

Quest. 67th Describe its appearance -

Ans. It is usually in Transverse Slices - covered with a black wrinkled Bark - grey internally, and marked with blackish stripes.

Quest. 68th Has it Taste - and Smell -

Ans. Yes. Both are Nauseous - and when

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Swallowed it creates a sensation of heat in the Throat—

Quest. 69th What is the Colour of Jalap. when Powd^d—
 Ans— of a Yellowish Grey—

Quest. 70th What is the Proper Menstruum of Jalap
 Ans— Proof Spirit—

Quest. 71st What are the several officinal preparations of Jalap—

Ans. Pulv. Jalap. Comp: Consisting of Jalap. and cremon Tartar ground together to a fine Powder—

Ept. Jalap: and Tinct. Jalap:—

Quest. 72— In which proximate principle does the greatest purgative Property reside?

Ans— In the Resin— or (Magistery. sometimes so called) which in small doses produces griping—

Quest. 73— How is Jalap usually administered?

Ans— In Form of Powder. to the amount of from 10. to 30 grains—

Quest. 74— What is the officinal name of
[Scammony.]

Ans— Convolvulus Scammonia—

Quest. 75. What is Scammony—

Ans. It is a Concrete. Gum Resin obtained

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from incisions made into the Root of the Plant. Con: Scam:

Quest. 76th Where does the Plant grow.

Ans. It is a Native of Turkey. in Asia.

Quest. 77th Where does the best Scammony come from.

Ans. It is Imported from Aleppo.

Quest. 78th What are the Properties or Appearances of Scammony?

Ans. It is in light Spongy Masses. of a Greyish black Colour. having a bitter sub acid Taste. and an unpleasant Smell.

Quest. 79th Has the Dried Root any Purgative Quality. Ans. It is so said.

Quest. 80th With what other Articles is it usually prescribed?

Ans. With. Calomel. Aloes. Crem. Tart.

Quest. 81th What is the Dose of Scammony.

Ans. From. 3. to 10 grains.

Quest. 82. What is the Botanical Name of the Aloe?

Ans. Aloe Perfoliata

Quest. 83. What is Aloes.

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Ans. An Extract or Gum Resin -

Quest. 84^m How many varieties of this Extract is met with in the Shops -

Ans. Three - ^{1st} Aloë Spicata, Socotorina Perfoliata. Cape. or Socotorine Aloes - ^{2nd} Aloë vulgaris, Depatica, Common or Barbadoes Aloes - ^{3rd} Aloë Cabalina, Fetid. Cabaline or Horse Aloes - The last chiefly Employed by Farriers -

Quest. 85^m of these varieties, which is the Best.

Ans^m The Socotorine. is the Purest. and Best.

Quest. 86^m How can it be distinguished -

Ans. It is in small pieces of a Reddish brown Colour. Easily powdered. and then of a brilliant Golden Colour - Its taste bitter and disagreeable. Though slightly Aromatic. and its Smell somewhat like Myrrh -

Quest. 87^m How is the Extract obtained -

Ans^m By boiling the leaves of the Plant in water. until it becomes of a dark Colour and then Evaporating to Dryness -

Quest 88th Does long continued decoction render it inert. ~~Ans~~ Ans - yes -

Quest. 90th What is its Proper Solvent?

X Aloes. the basis of many of the Anti bilious
purgings Pills sold as Patent Medicines

Andersons Pills. Aloes. & Jalap.

Hoopers Pills. Myrrh. Aloes. Sulph Iron - Cinnamon Bark

Fothergills Pills. Aloes. Sassa. Colocynth. & —

Answer Proof Spirit—

Quest. 91th How is Aloes usually administered—

Ans. In form of Pills— Either alone or combined with other Purgatives *viz.* Scammony Gamboge— Calomel— Rhubarb.

Quest. 92. What is the Dose of Aloes—

Ans. 5. to 15 grains—

Quest. 93. What Portion of the Intestinal Canal does it more particularly affect—

Ans. The Large Intestines—

Quest. 94th What is the Composition of the Medicine Called Niera. Piera

Ans. ~~Aloes~~. and Canela Alba—

Quest— 95— What is the Botanical name of the Tree from which Gamboge is obtained—

Ans. *Stalagmites gambogioides*—

Quest. 96— What is Gamboge—

Ans. Concrete Gum Resin— Obtained by Exudation from the Tree above mentioned—

Quest. 97— Where does it come from—

Ans. From the E. Indies—

Quest. 98— What is its appearance—

Ans. It comes in large Rolls or Cakes— of a

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deep yellow Colour. with very little Smell or Taste - and when broken. It shew a shining polished fracture -

Quest. 99 - Is it a powerful Cathartic.

Ans. yes. and not unfrequently acts as an Emetic - In moderate doses. it acts mildly -

Quest. 100 - With what other purgatives is it usually prescribed.

Ans. With Calomel. Salap. Aloe &c. -

Quest. 101 - What is the dose of Gamboge.

Ans. From 2. to 3. grains. and this to be repeated. until. or if full purging is required -

Quest. 102 - What is the botanical name of Colocynthis

Ans. Cucumis Colocynthis. Cologuintida
Bitter Apple. Bitter Cucumber -

Quest. 103 - Where does the Plant which yields this fruit grow -

Ans. In Turkey -

Quest. 104 - Describe the Properties and appearance of this Article -

* It is said that Colocynthis applied around the
Regions of the Navel. will Equally display
its purgative Effects —

33

Ans. It is about the size of an Orange. The pulpy part, freed from the Rind, and Seeds, is the part used Medicinally — This part when Dry has no Smell — and is very light and Spongy — but has an extremely Nauseous and Bitter taste.

Quest. 105 Is this Article Drastic in its Effects.

Ans. Yes. and Called a Hydragoge Cathartic.

Quest. 106 — How is Colocynthis administered

Ans. Either in Powder — or Comp: Extract.

Quest. 107th What is the Dose of Colocynthis.

Ans. From 4. to 6 grains — triturated x with Gummy — facinaceous Substances.

Quest. 108th With what other Articles is it usually Conjoin'd in Prescription

Ans. Aloes — Calomel. Rhubarb —

Quest. 109 — What is the botanical Name of the plant from which Elaterium is obt^d

Ans. Momordica Elaterium — or Cucumis Agrestis — Wild. or Squinting Cucumber.

Quest. 110 — What is Elaterium —

Ans. An Insipidated Juice, or Extract —

Quest. 111th Where does the plant grow. South of Europe

X So Called. from Melampus, Cured the Daughters
of an Eastern Monarch with it.

34
Quest. 112 - From what part of the Plant is the
Extract or Elaterium procured -

Ans. From the Juice around the Seeds - The
Substance which subsides from this liquor
obtained without Pressure - is Elaterium

Quest. 113 - Describe the Fruit -

Ans. oblong in shape. an inch or two in
length. covered with Prickly Hairs - and
when nearly ripe. bursts and Scatters its Seeds
with violence -

Quest. 114th - Describe the Extract -

Ans. It is in little cakes - or broken Pieces
of a green. Colour. Having a bitter and
somewhat acid taste - and when pure. light.
Easily powdered - and Inflamable -

Quest. 115 - What is the Name of the Active
Principle of Elaterium -

Ans. Elatin - Quest. 116. The Dose. Ans. ^{1/8.} gr

Quest. What is the Dose of the Extract -

Ans. Two grains. given Gradatim -

Quest. 116. What is the Botanical Name
of Black Hellebore -

Ans. Helleborus. Niger - or Melampodium

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Quest. 117 - What Part of this Plant is used. Med.
Ans. The Fibres of the Root -

Quest. 118. Describe the Appearance and Prop^{ties} -
Ans. The Fibres are the thickness of a straw -
Corrugated - of a deep black colour outside
and of a whitish yellow within - Unpleasant
Smell - and bitter acid taste -

Quest. 119 - Do water and Alcohol act upon it -
Ans. Yes - but the Spirit: Solut: more Powerful -

Quest. 120 - How is it Prescribed -

Ans. Sometimes in Powder - but more generally
in form of Tinct: and Extract - or in the
form of Decoction -

Quest. 121 - What are the Doses of these Different
Preparations -

Ans. of Powd. Root. 10. to 15 gr - of Tinct 10.
to 15 drops - of Extract 2 to 3 gr - of Decoc-
tion. ℥ij. of Root to a pint of water - Dose
a Table Spoonful -

Quest. 122 - What is the officinal name
of Calomel

Ans. Sub: Mer: Hydrag - or Proto-Chloride of Mer -

Quest. 123 - How is it Prepared -

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Ans. By rubbing in a glass Mortar - Corrosive Sublimat. and Purified Mercury or Quick-silver together - till the Metallic globules disappear and and then Subjecting it to Repeated Sublimations - and then to be washed with water to get rid of any Corrosive Sublimat that may be united with the Calomel thus obtained - Also. from Dilute Nitrous Acid. Quick silver - Miniate of Soda - and Boiling water -

Quest. 124 - What are the Appearances and Properties of Calomel -

Ans. It is in the form of short prismatic Crystals. tasteless. White. Inodorous. Colour deepens. when Exposed to the light. Equally insoluble in water. and in Alcohol.

Quest. 125. What is the Dose of Calomel

Ans. 10. to 20 grains - for a Child. 4 to 5 gr

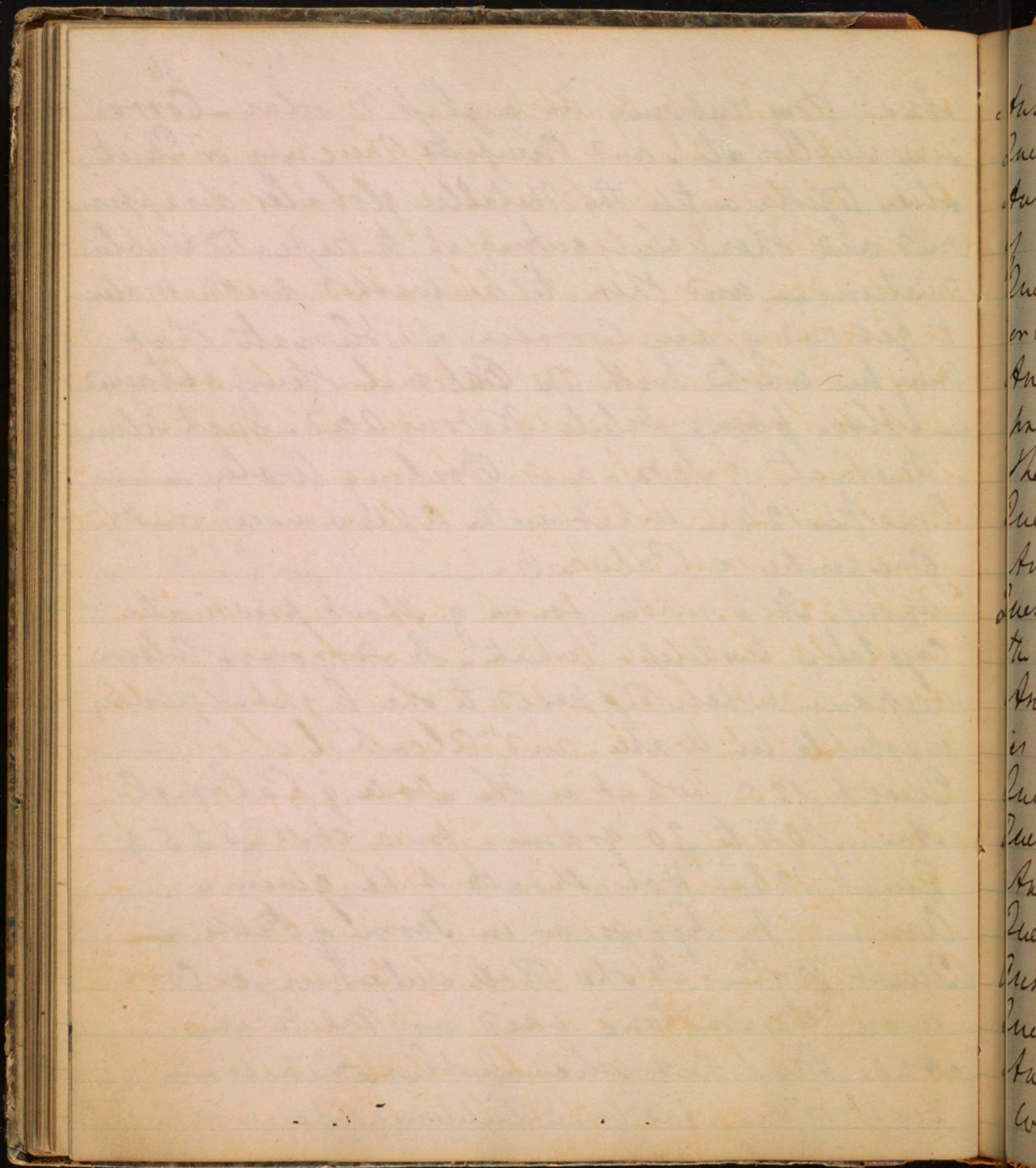
Quest 126 - How should it be given -

Ans - In Syrup. or in Form of Pills -

Quest. 127th - Is the Rose Sulphur - or Common Porrimstone used as Medicine

Ans. No. But when sublimed it is -

Quest. 128 - And when sublimed, what is it called



Ans. Flowers of Sulphur -

Quest. 129 - What is the Sulphur Lotum

Ans. Sulphur. boiled with water to free it of the Acid - and then Dried -

Quest. 130 - What is Sulphur - Precipitatum - or Lac: Sulphuris -

Ans. Sulphur: boiled with an Alkali ^{lime} and precipitated by an Acid - (Muriatic) - It is therefore a hydrate of Sulphur -

Quest. 131 - With what article is it Prescribed

Ans. Cremon Tart.

Quest. 132 - Is there much difference between the Sulp. Lotum - and Lac: Sulph:

Ans. But little - The Colour of Lac Sulp: is of a dirty white - Sulp. Lot: Yellow -

Quest. 133 - What is the Dose - ℥i. ʒss. ʒi

Quest. 134 - What is Magnesia -

Ans. Alkaline Earth. or Metallic oxyd -

Quest. ¹³⁵ In what form is it Prescribed -

Ans. In the State of Carbonate. or Calc: Mag -

Quest. 136 - Describe its appearance

Ans. A light. Impalpable Powder - Improdorous white. with an Alkaline taste -

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Quest. 137. How is Calcined Magnesia Prepared —

Ans. By depriving Carb. Mag. of its Carb. Acid. by Heat
Called also. Magnesia Usta —

Quest 138. What is the Dose of Magnesia —

Ans. From \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zjss} — in Water or Milk —

And the best way to thoroughly mixt. is to throw it
upon the top or surface of the Water. or Milk. and
let it settle to the bottom of the Cup. or Vessel. —
then stir it together. In this way. prepared, the
mixture is smooth. and free from lumps —

Quest. 139.th What is the officinal Name of
Epsom Salt —

Ans. Sulphas. Magnesia. Mag. vitriolata. Sal:
Catharticum Amarum &c. —

Quest: 140. Describe its Characteristics —

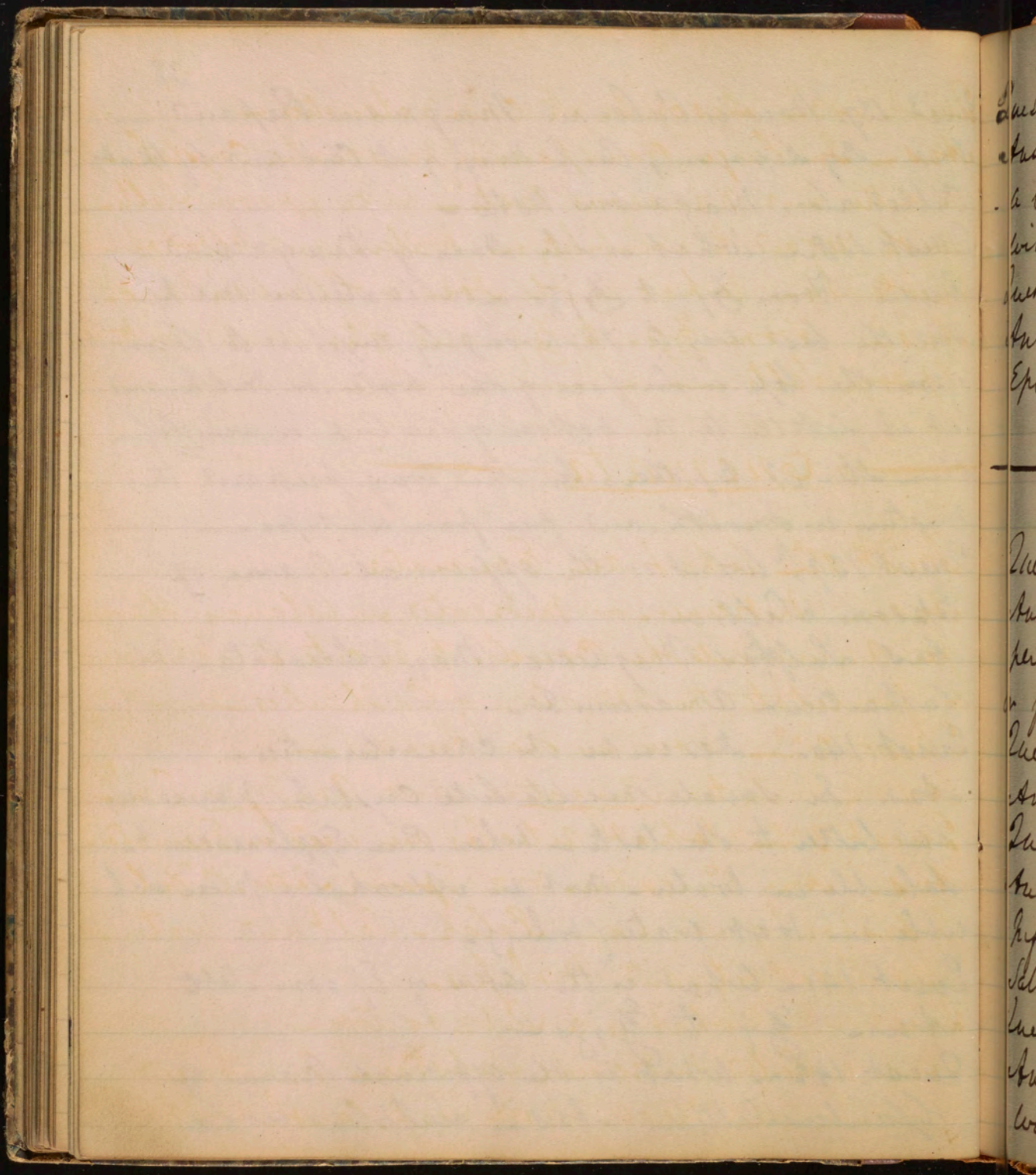
Ans. In small needle like Crystals. Nauseous
and bitter to the taste — when Pure Efflorescent —
Soluble in Water — not in Alcohol — more Sol-
uble in Hot Water (boiling) —

Quest 141. What is the dose of Epsom Salt.

Ans. \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zjss} —

Quest. 142. What is the officinal Name of

Glauber's Salt — Ans — Sulphas Soda —



Quest. 143 - Describe its Characteristics -

Ans - In large transparent. prismatic Crystals -
a bitter and nauseous taste - like Epsom Salt -
with regard to solubility in water - and alcohol -

Quest. 144 - What is the Dose of Glauber Salt -

Ans - From ℥ss - to ℥j - and often united with
Epsom Salt -

Enemata

Quest. 1st - What are Enemata -

Ans - Medicines - or Medicated Substances - Thrown
per Anum into the Bowels - to Excite Discharges
or facilitate the operation of Cathartics -

Quest. 2nd - How are they divided -

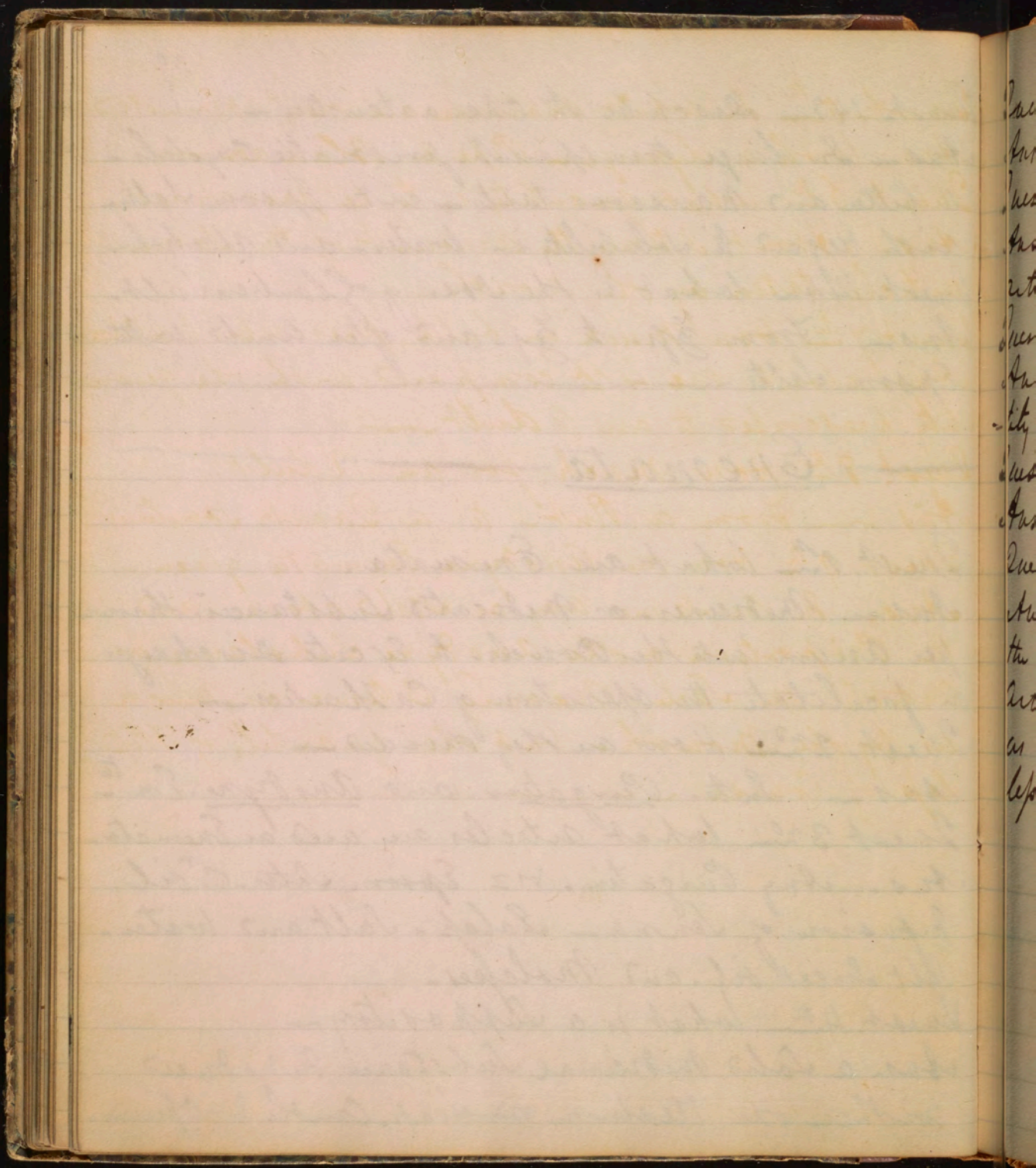
Ans - Into. Purgative - and Anodyne. Em^{ta} -

Quest. 3rd - What articles are used as Enemata -

Ans - Any Purgative - viz. Epsom Salt - C^o oil
Infusion of Senna - Salap - Salt and water -
Salt. Sweet oil - and Molasses -

Quest. 4th - What is a Suppository -

Ans - a Solid Medicinal Substance Introduced
within the Rectum viz Soap. Candle & Opium -



Quest. 5th In what manner are they administered

Ans. With a Syringe - Pipe & Bladder -

Quest. 6th What quantity is to be prescribed -

Ans. About 3 times the amount of the same article taken by the Mouth -

Quest. 7th How much in bulk. prescribed to a Child.

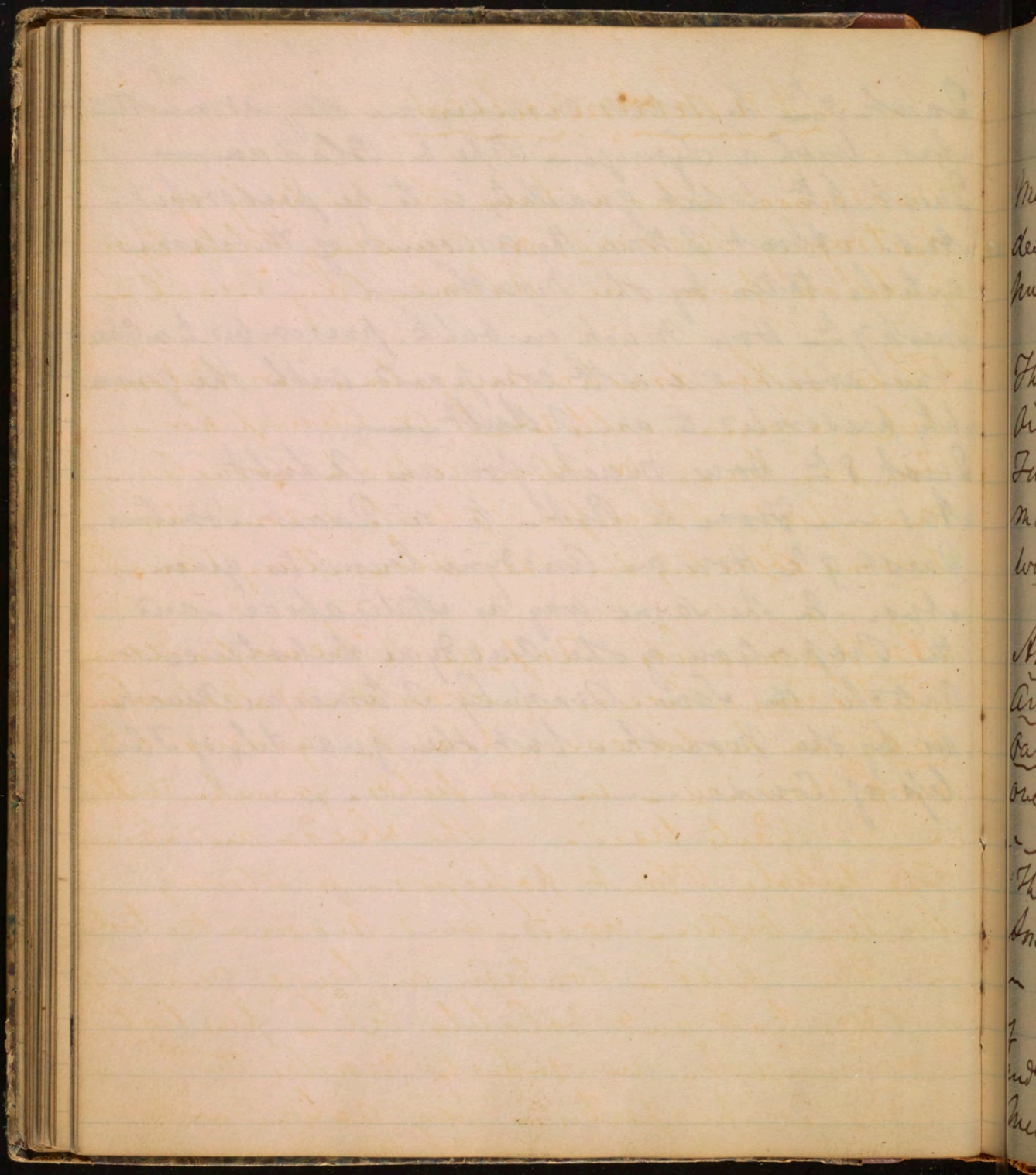
Ans. about one 4th compared with the quantity prescribed to an Adult -

Quest. 8th How much for an Adult.

Ans - From a Pint - to a Quart. Sometimes -

Quest. 9th How are Anodyne Enemata given -

Ans. In the same way as stated above - and the Proportion of the Anodyne Substance or Article - the Same. Namely. 3 times as much as by the Mouth - but the quantity of Fluid less. of Course -



Anthelmintics

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Medicines, which have the property of destroying worms, or causing their Expulsion from the Alimentary Canal -

These, either drastic purgatives - or Calomel, Oil, Senna, Salt & - or Camphor - Turpentine - or those which sometimes manifest specific Effects upon the worms existing in the Alimentary Canal -

Anthelmintics Rapeseed, Chenopodium Anthelminticum - (Wormseed) Jerusalem Pak. an herbaceous plant - grows all over America - in old fields, gravel - rubbish & - Parts used. The Seed - and Leaves. The whole Plant possesses - a strong Smell - bitter - acid - and aromatic taste. The Seed - contain a large quantity of Essential, and volatile Oil - penetrating and pungent - in which resides the medicinal properties - very active -

It is administered thus - Expressed Juico -
Infusion of Leaves.. and Seeds - and the
Pulverized Seeds.. and the Essential oil

The Expressed Juico. is given in the dose of
a Table Spoonful. 2. or 3 times a day
to a Child. 3. or 4 years old -

The Infusion - a handful of the Leaves &
Seeds. to a quart of Milk. a wine glass
ful, 3 times a day -

Pulverized Seeds. tea spoonful. in
Syrup. or Malasse. night and Morning

The Essential oil the Most usual form
Dose from 2 to 8 drops - to children under
2 years - from 8. to 12. or 15. to those under
8 years - 20. or 30. to adults -

Formula: 1. Part of the oil. 2. of Salap. with
32 parts of simple Syrup of Rhubarb.
Very good -

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Spigelia Marilandica Carolina Pink
Root - or Indian. Pink - Snake root -

Perennial Plant. grows wild in N. America - from Maryland - to E. Florida - Parts used - the Plant. and Root. the Root particularly - for the Expulsion of the Scurvies - Dose. 15 or 20. grs. - or in the form of Infusion. Sometimes dangerous - Some think small Doses more so. than large ones - Is too apt to produce nervous affections - Purgations exhibit afterwards. It exerts a Narcotic effect. and a Laxative one - the former destroys the Coorm. the latter - Expels them - The Root consists of a number of blackish fibres. forming a bunch. they come to us here from the South. in bunches about. 2 feet long - with the leaves and stems - Taste. mild - and slightly nauseous - apt to affect the brain -

Polypodium Filix Mas. Male Fern.
a perennial plant. grows in Europe

in Shady places. Parts used - are the Root
and unexpanded buds - the Root. about
the size of the finger - knotty. brown, scaly
externally - white internally - from 6 to 8
inches long - Smell disagreeable - Taste
harsh and bitter - Dose. ℥j. to ℥ijj -
afterwards purged off - an old Anthelmintic
Dioscorides used it - revived again - Herensh
wand and others used it - for expelling
tenia, both Sata and Cucurbitina -
Mr Peschier of Geneva (an Apothecary) has
obtained an Ethereal oil of Male fern buds
of a oily consistence - by digesting the buds
in Sulphuric Ether - Dose 8. to 30 Drops.
mixed with an Extractive substance
to form pills - Each pill to contain one
drop

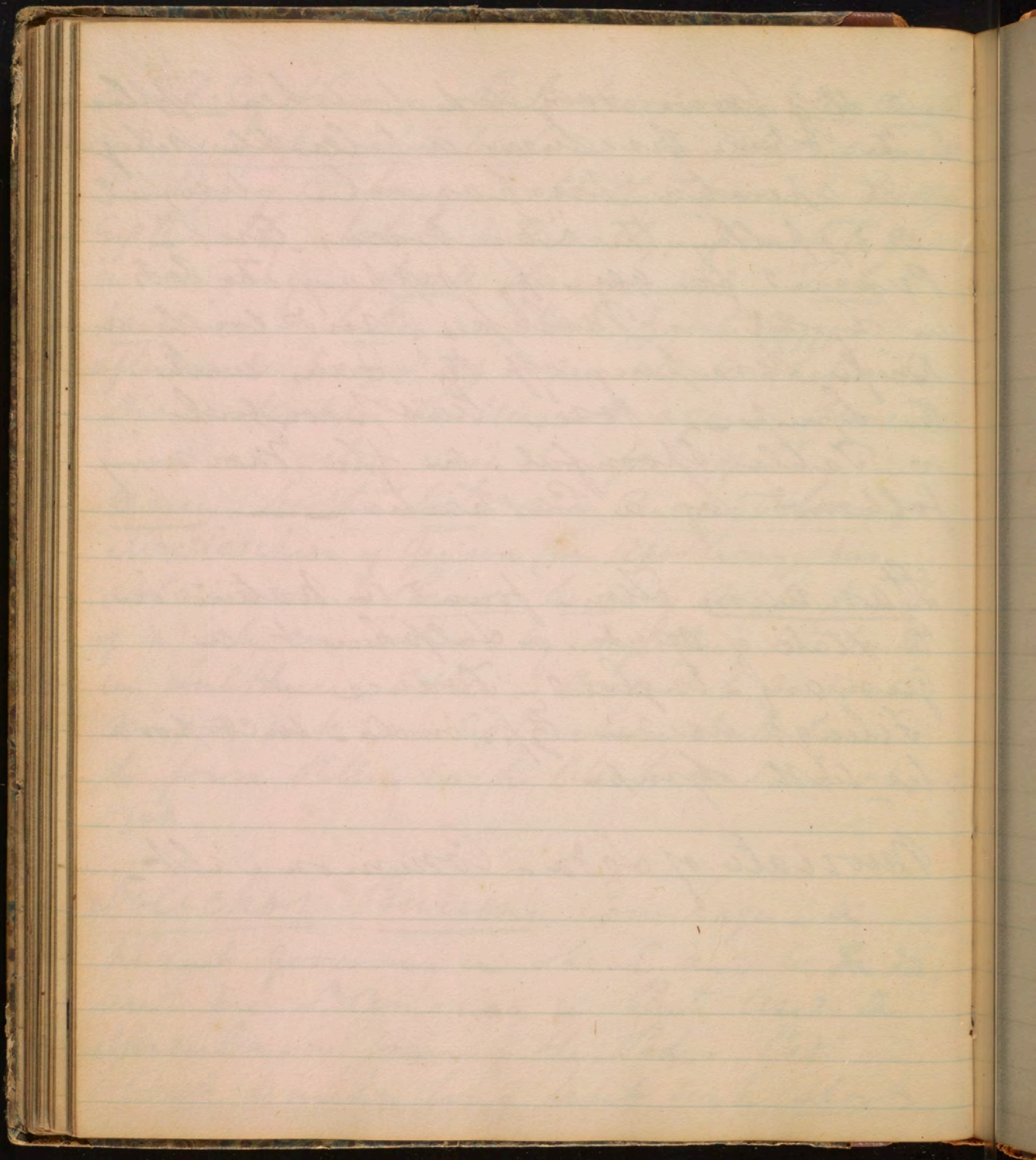
Solichos Purrens Cowhage - a
plant growing in the E. and W. Indies
and in America - Parts used. the
Spicula - or Hair of the Pods - Pods
about 4 inches long beset with short

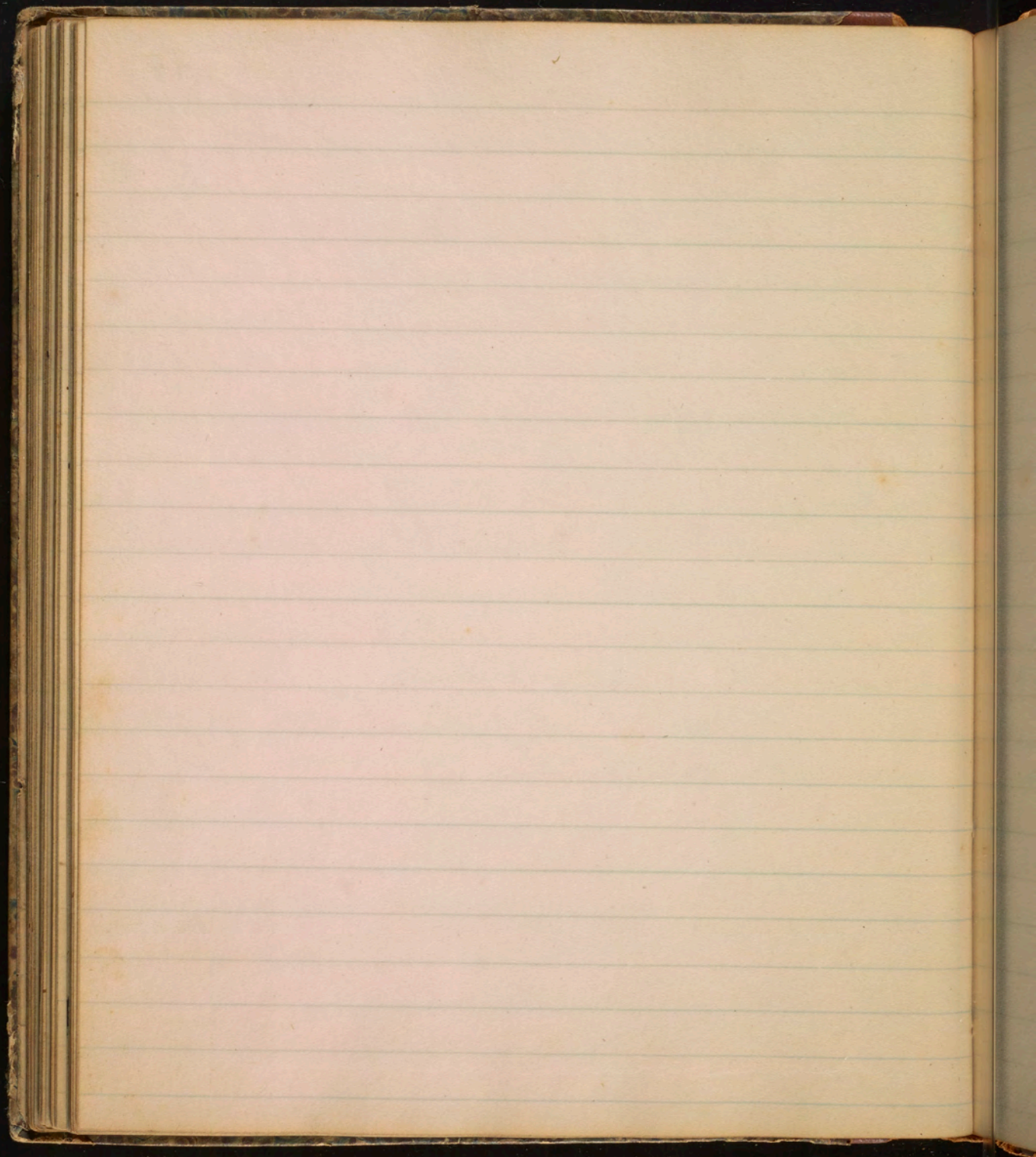
43
and stiff brown Hair - which when applied
to the Skin - produce intolerable itching
- the operation Mechanical - useful
in Expelling the "Sumbucas tere"
Prepared for use - by dipping the Foot
in Syrup or Malasses - and with a
Knife Scraping off the Hair with
the Syrup - dose. tea spoonful
or Table Spoonful - in the Morning
followed by a Cathartic -

Stannum Tin - found in Nature in
the state of oxide - or Sulphuret - in
Germany - England - France -

Filings used - $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$. or $\mathcal{L}\text{a}$. incorpora-
ted with Syrup -

Muriate of Soda - Common Salt -





* Quest. 9th. Is this Salt Soluble —
Ans. — yes —

Diuretics

Quest. 1st What are Diuretics —

Ans. Medicines that promote the urinary discharge —

Quest. 2nd What are the Principle Diuretics?

Ans. 1st Water alone. Whey. Buttermilk —
Water Melon seeds. Sub. Carb. of Soda — Sub: Carb.
of Potash — Acetate of Potash. Cream of Tartar
Soluble Tartar Etc —

Quest. 3rd What is the dose of Sub: Carb: Soda —

Ans. 10. grs —

Quest. 4th What is the dose of Sub: Carb: of
Potash (as a Diuretic) —

Ans. — 20. to 30 grains Twice or more a day —

Quest. 5th What is the dose of Acetate of Potash —

Ans. ℥j. to ℥ij —

Quest. 6th By what other name is this article called —

Ans. Sal: Diureticus —

Quest. 7th What is the dose of ~~Soluble Tartar~~ ^{Soluble Tartar} —

Ans. ℥j. to ℥ij —

Quest. 8th What is the chemical name —

Ans. Tartrate of Potash — X

Hof. Ayden - Spirit of Sulph. Ether
Comp. (which means) Sulph. & Ether
Ether - ethereal oil -

Spirit of Sulph. Ether - Sulph. Ether
and Alcohol

Qu. 10th

47-

What is the dose of Cream of Tartar —

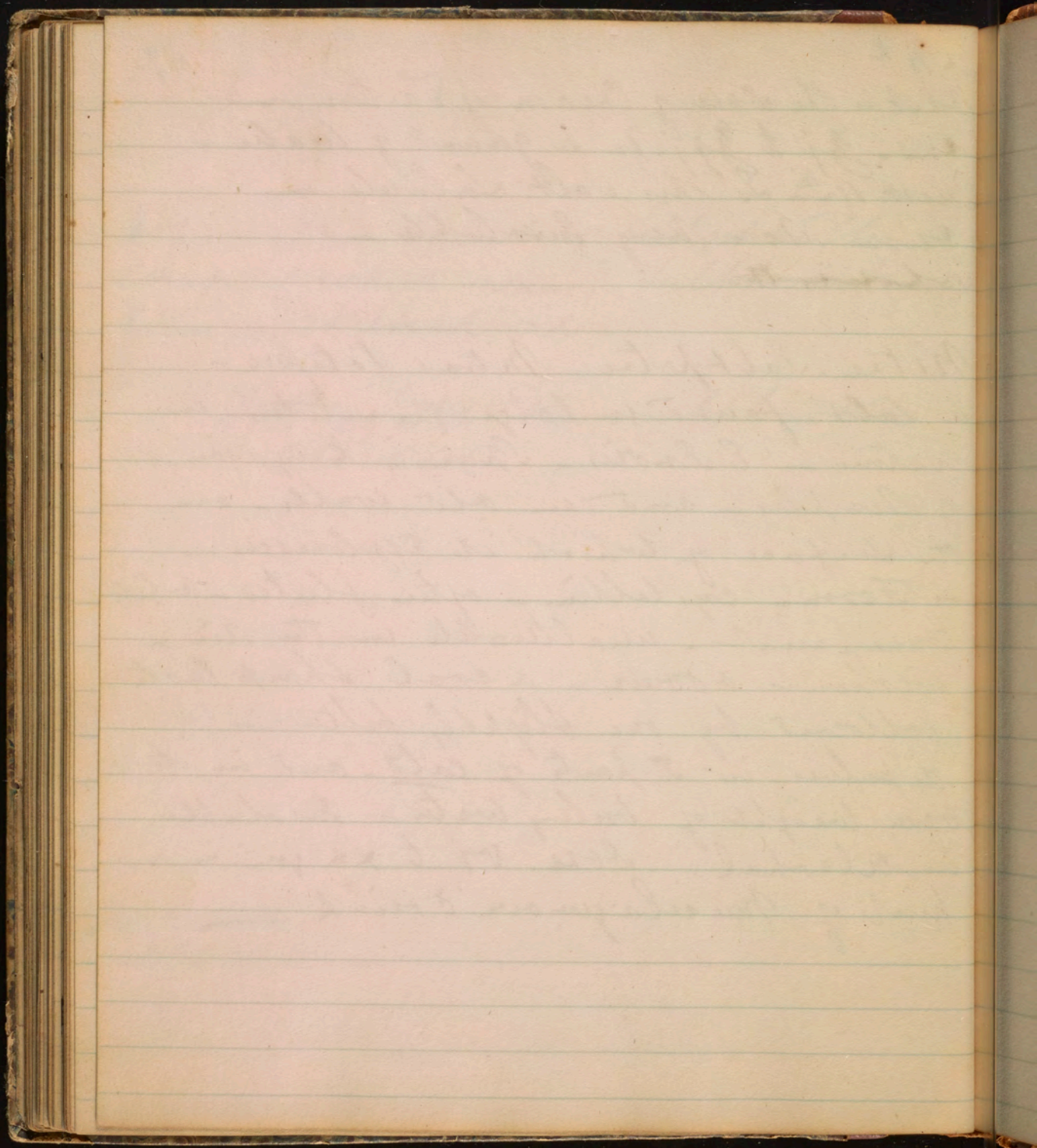
Ans. ℥ij to ℥ijj. in a quant of water —

Quest. 11th Is this salt Saluble —

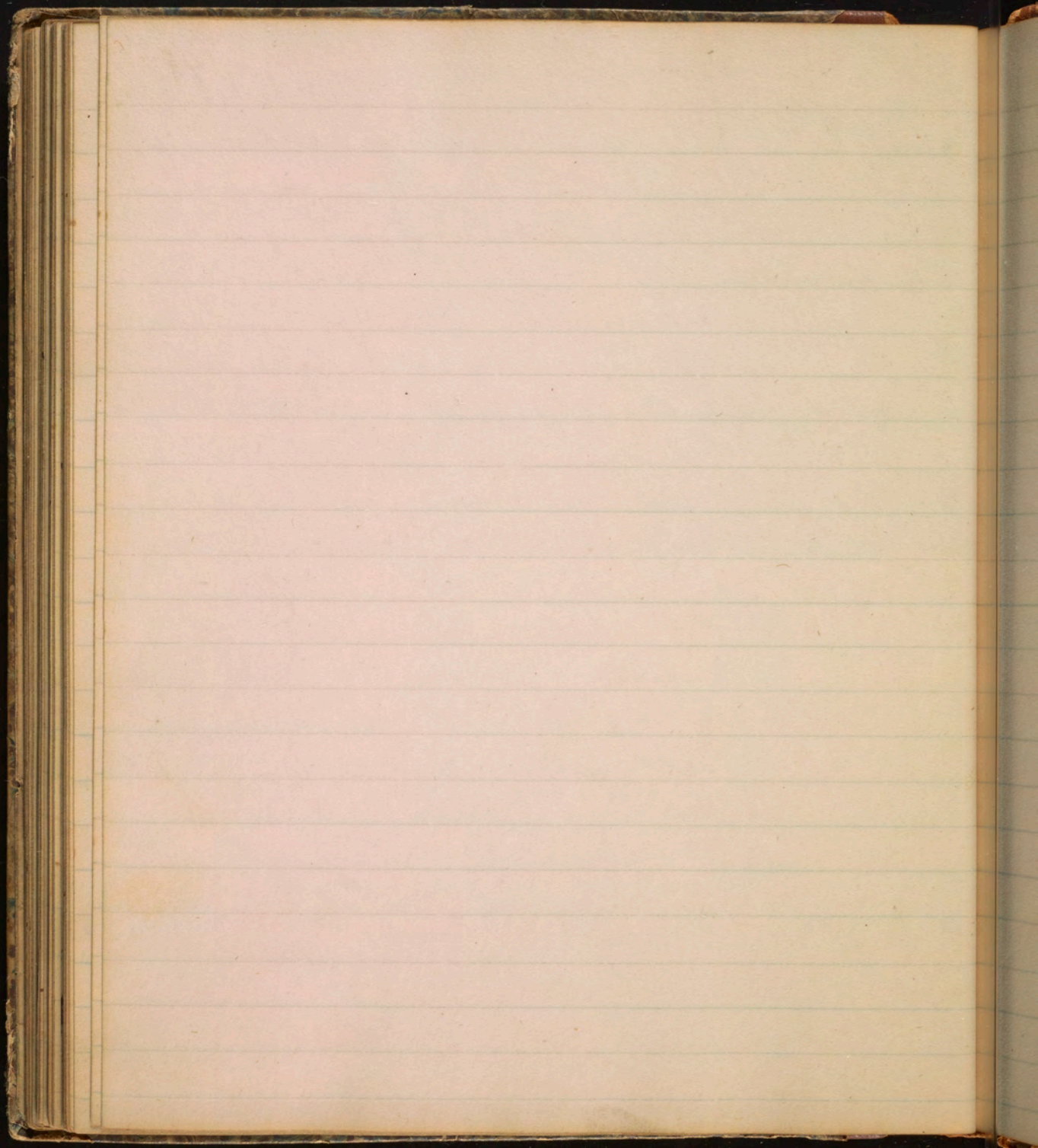
Ans. No — very Insoluble —

~~what is the~~

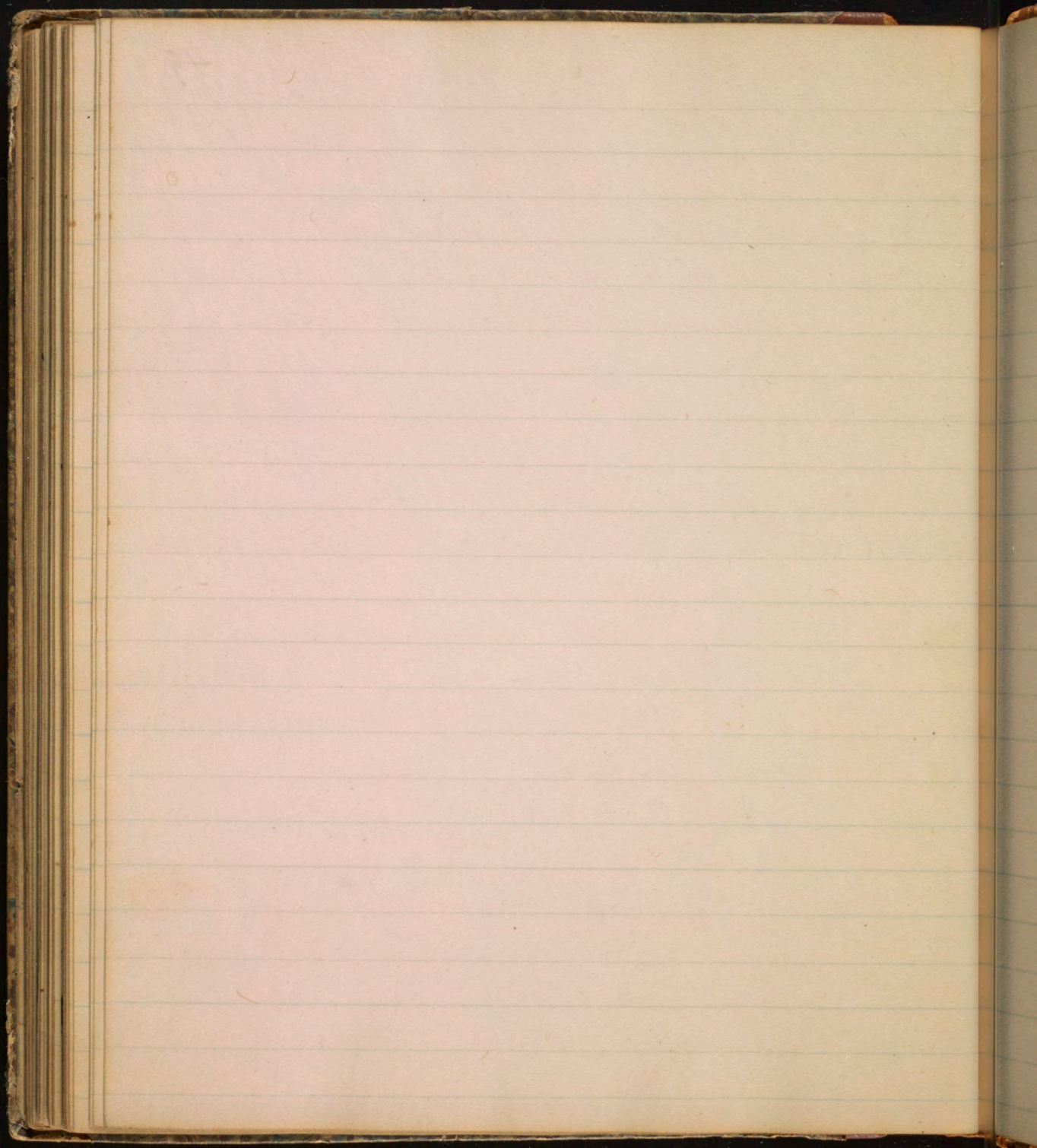
Nitre. Salt petre — Nitras Potassa —
a salt found in large quantities in
nature — E India — Spain — Kingdom
of Naples — and in old walls — on
the surface of which it Effloresces —
— Form — crystalline — often fluted — white
transparent — unalterable in the air —
without odour — a cool sharp taste
followed by one slightly bitter —
dispulves in 5 parts of cold — and in its
own weight of boiling water — Insoluble
in Alcohol — Dose. ℥j. to xx gr. in a
pint of Mucilaginous drink —



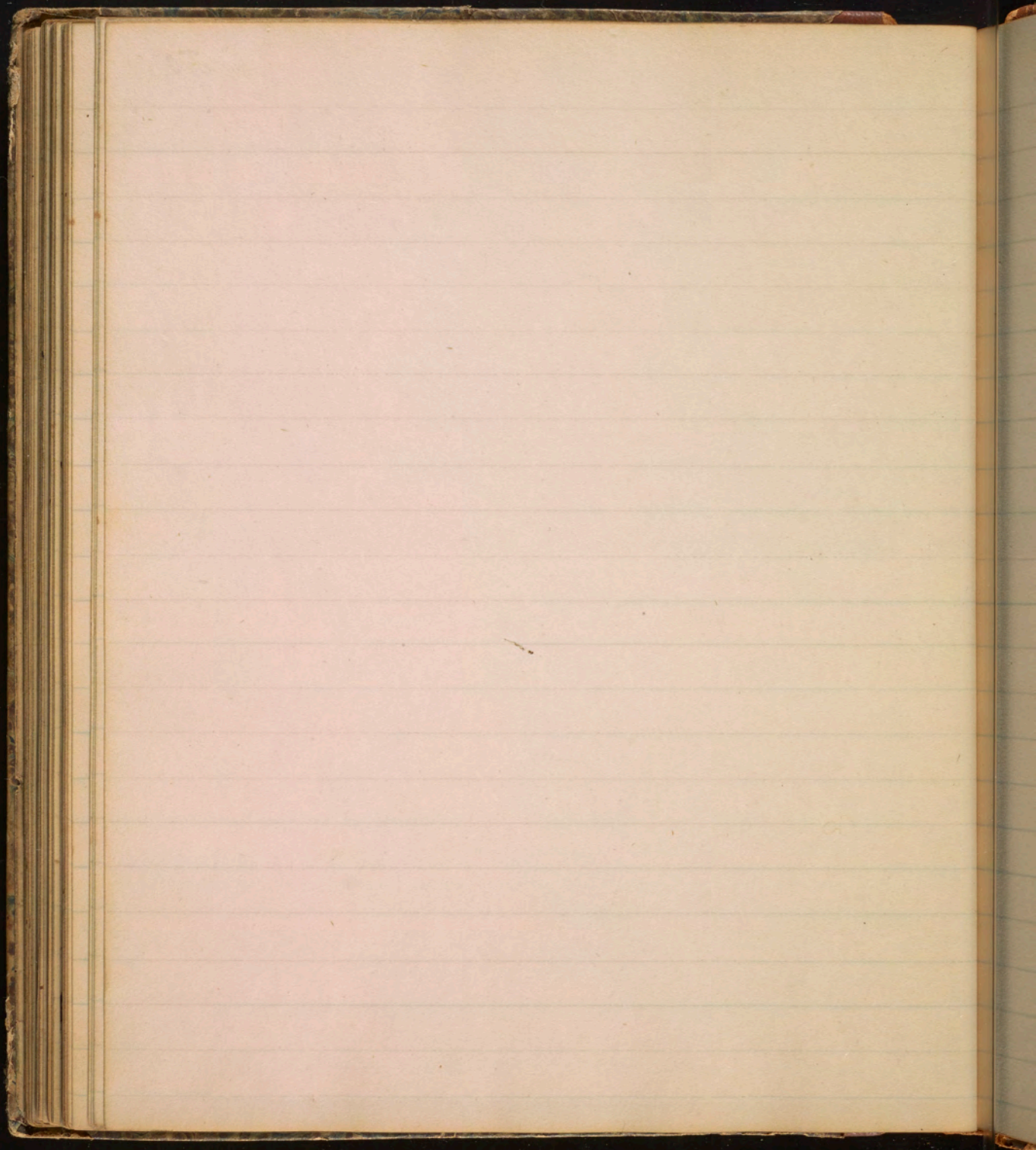
48



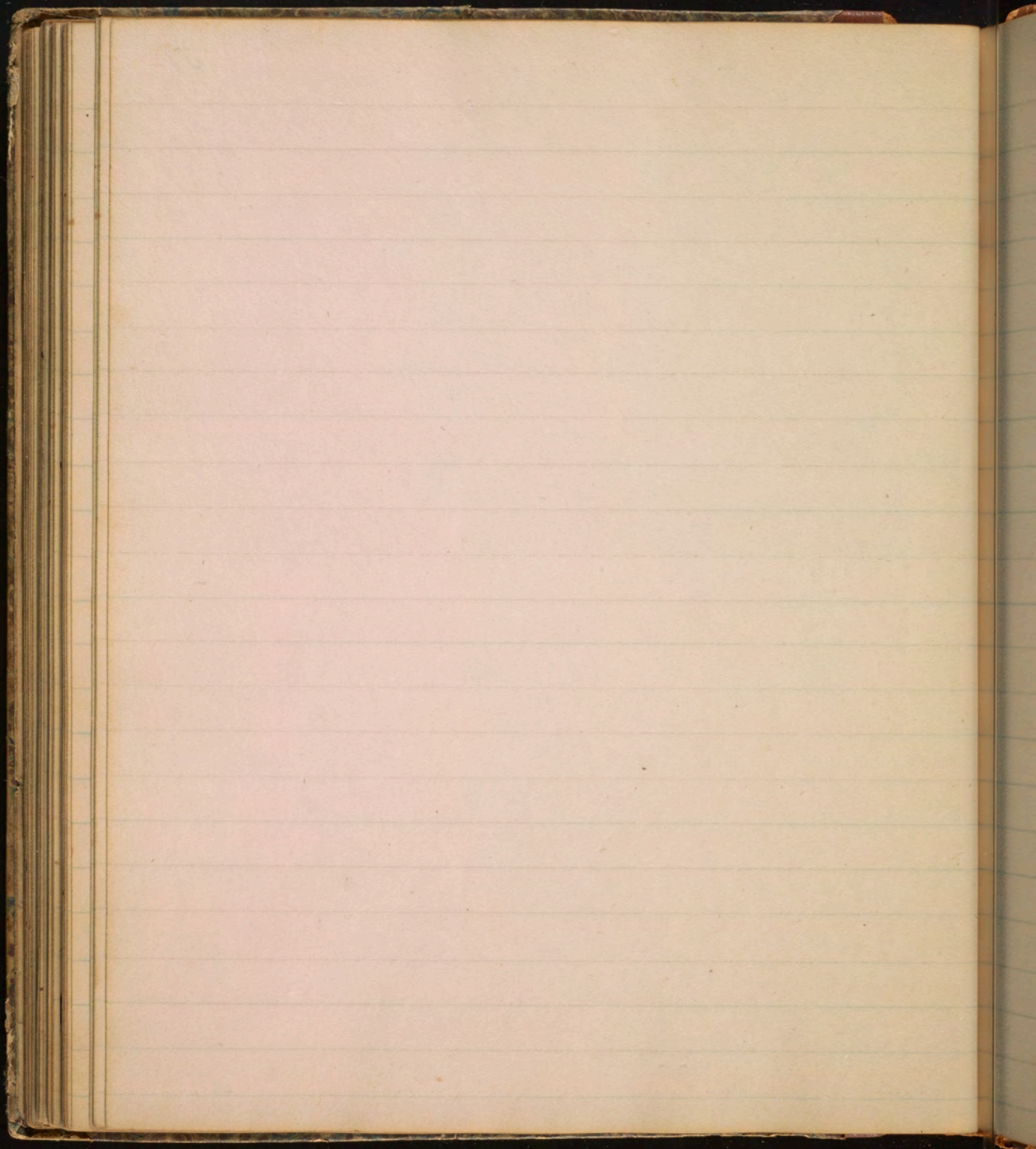
49



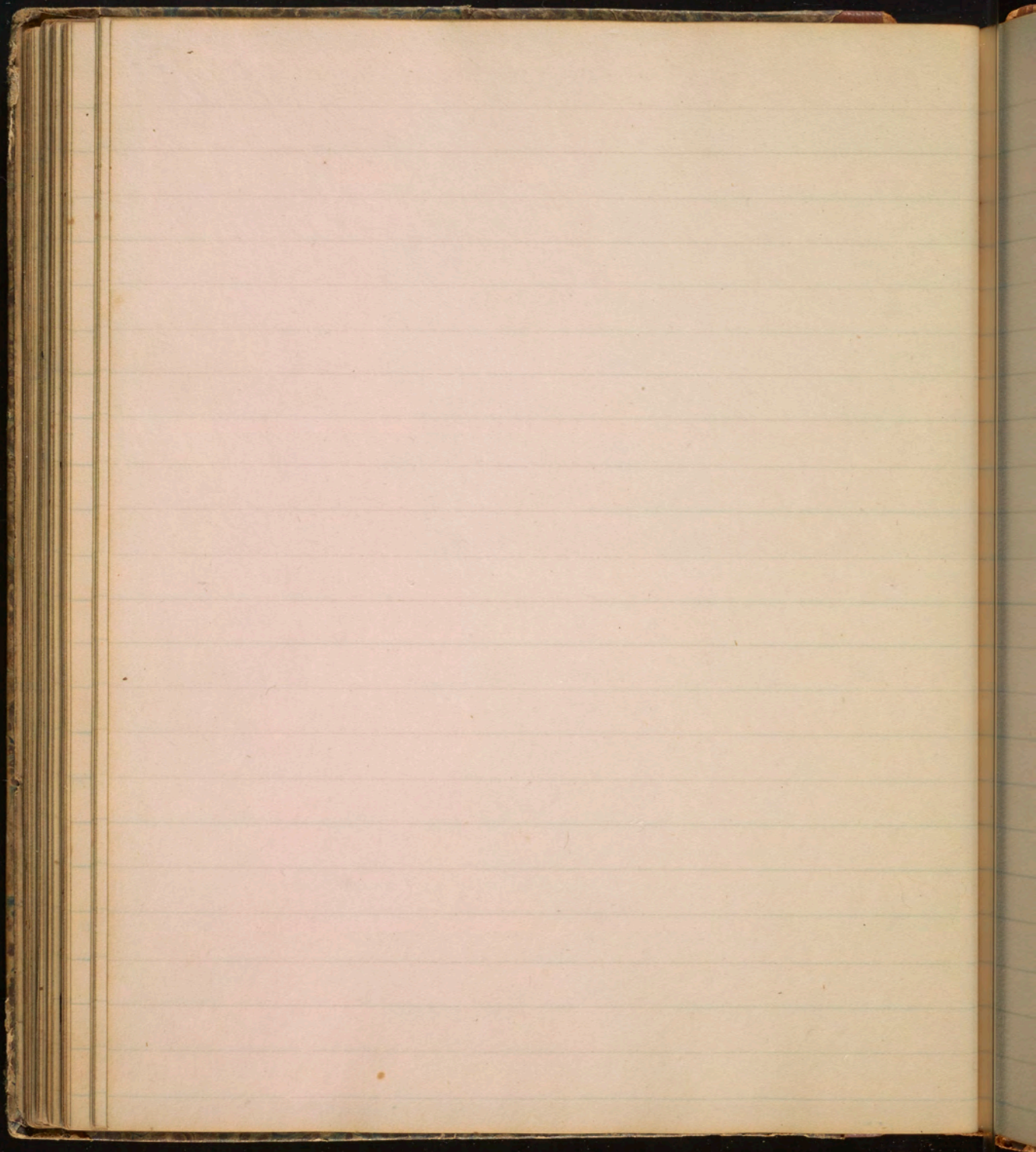
50



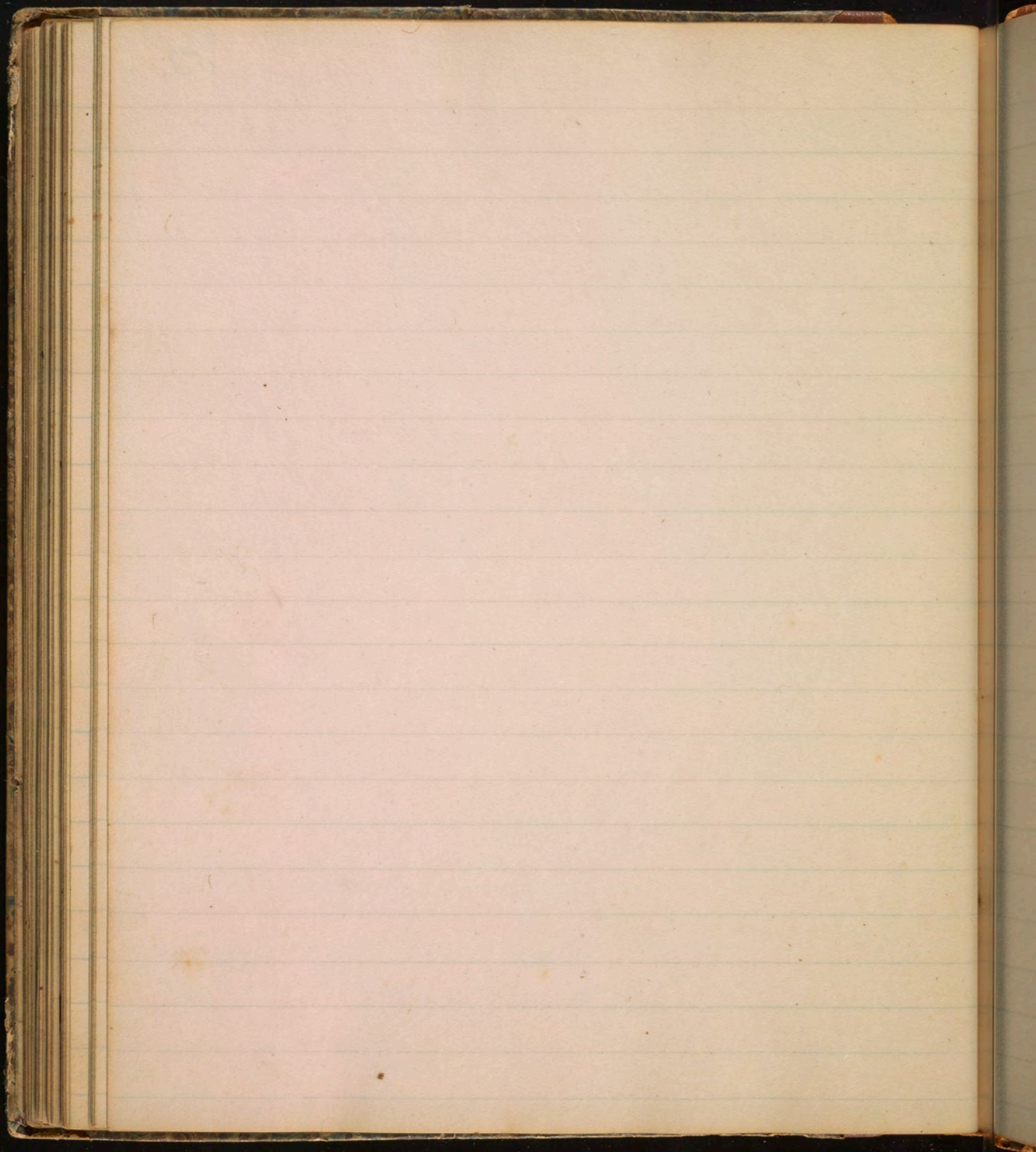
51

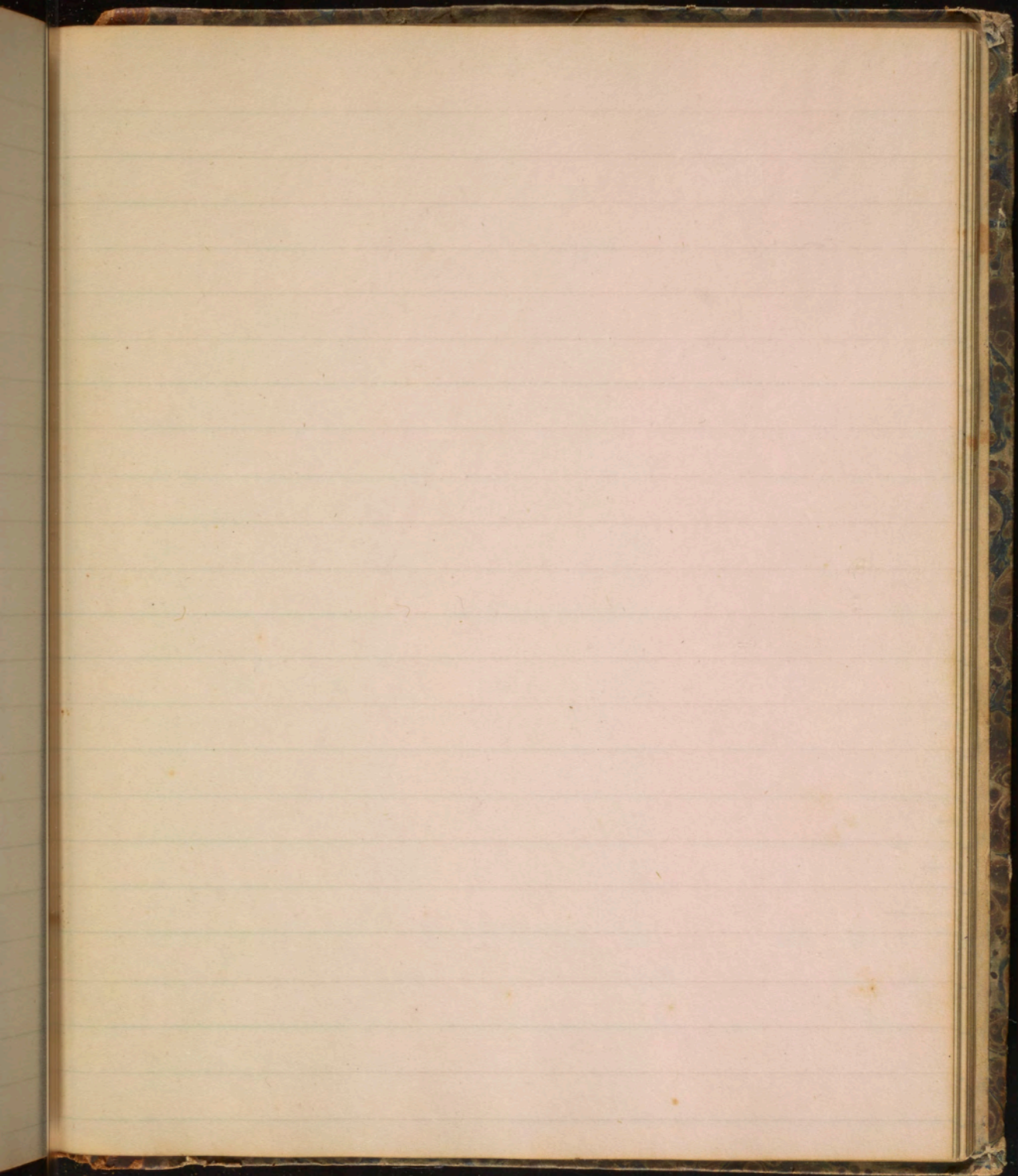


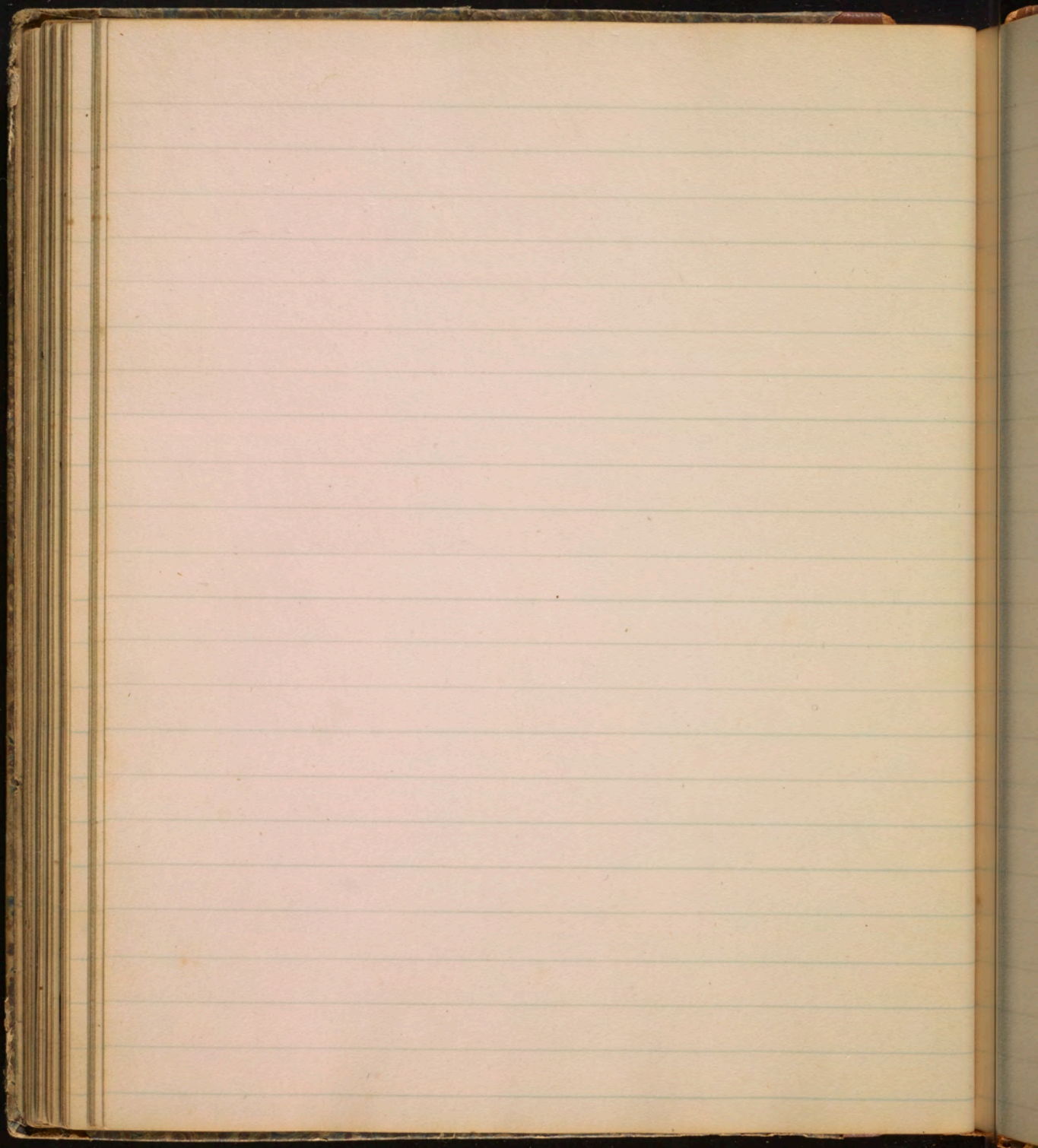
52-

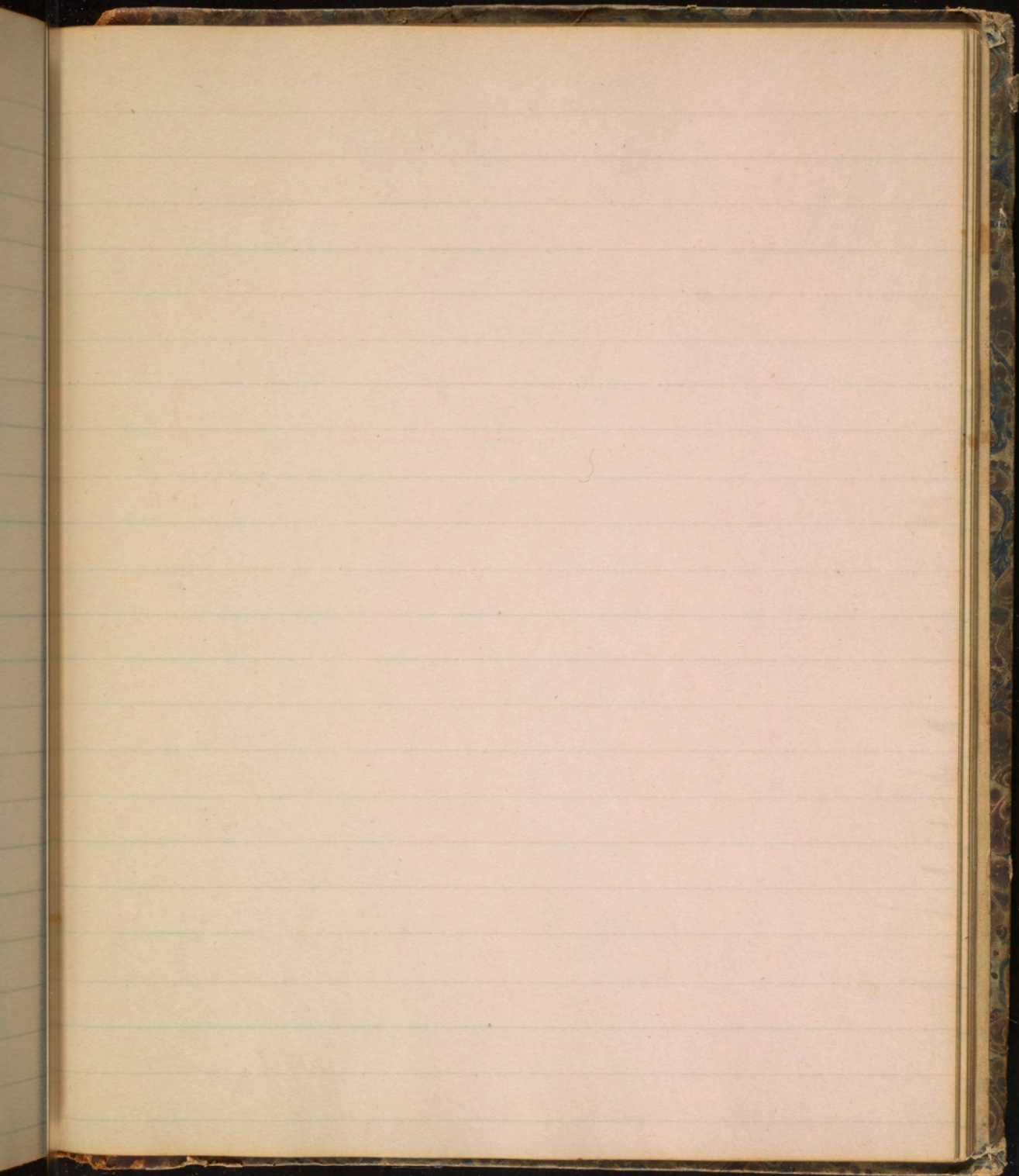


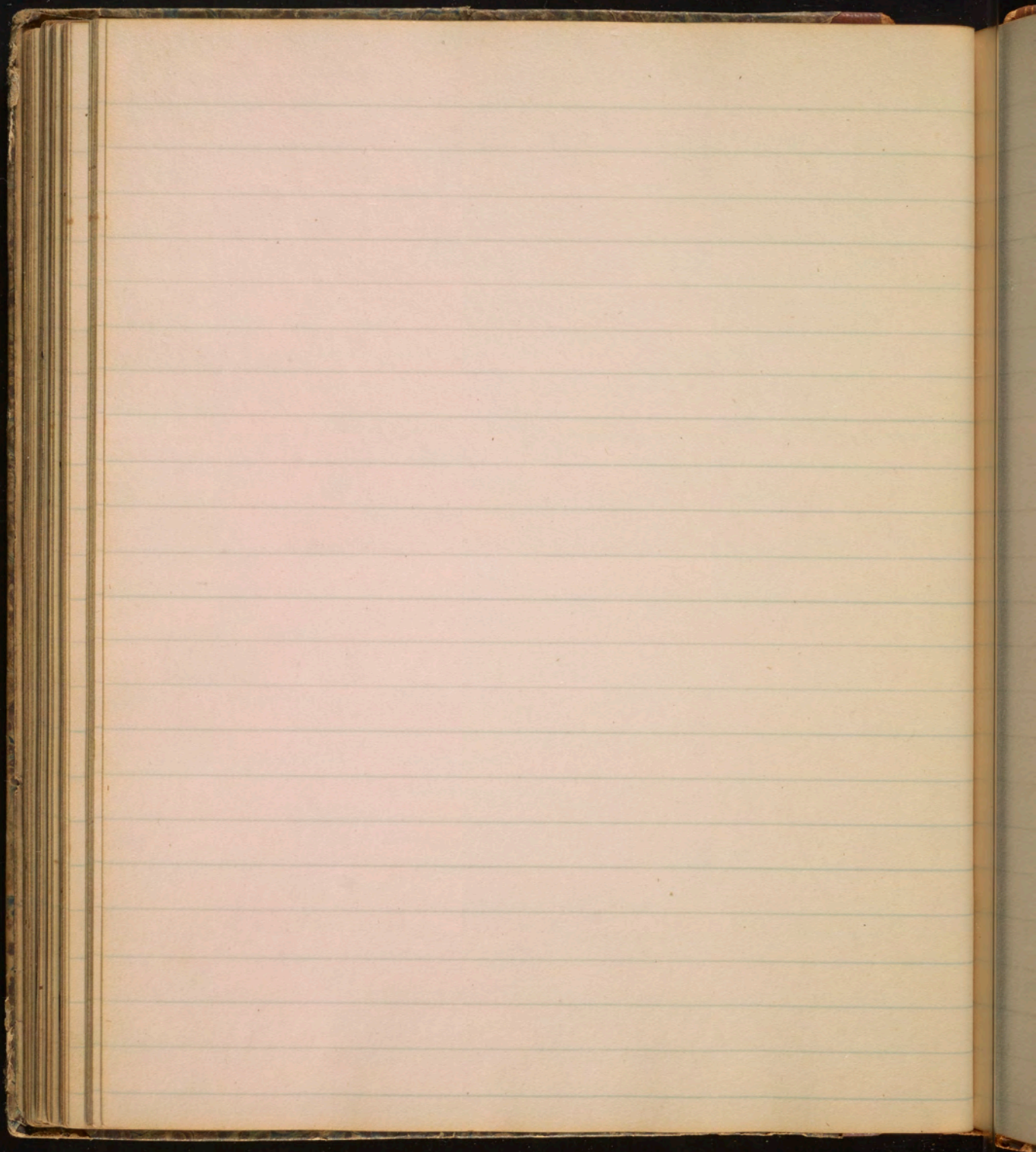
53.

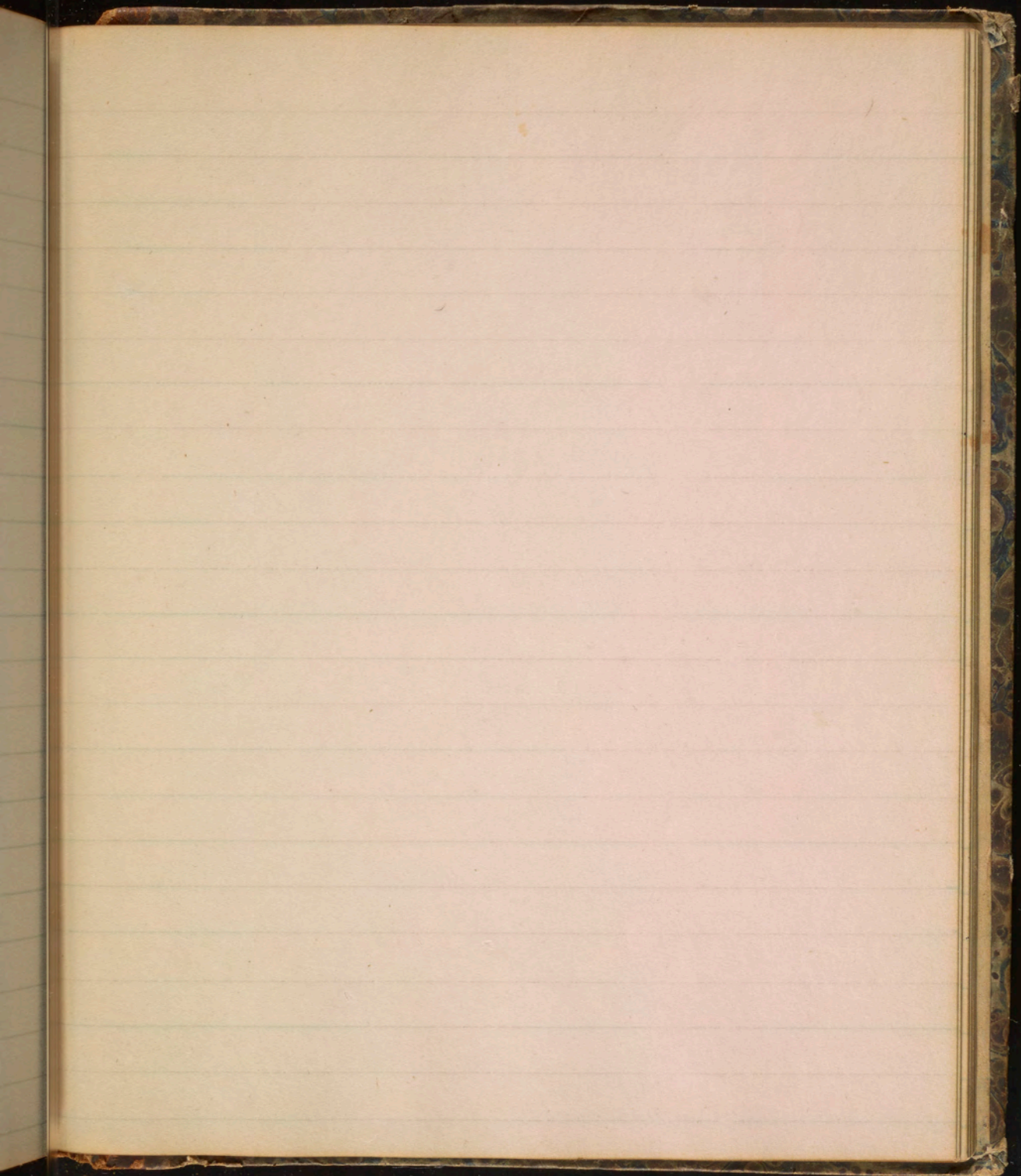


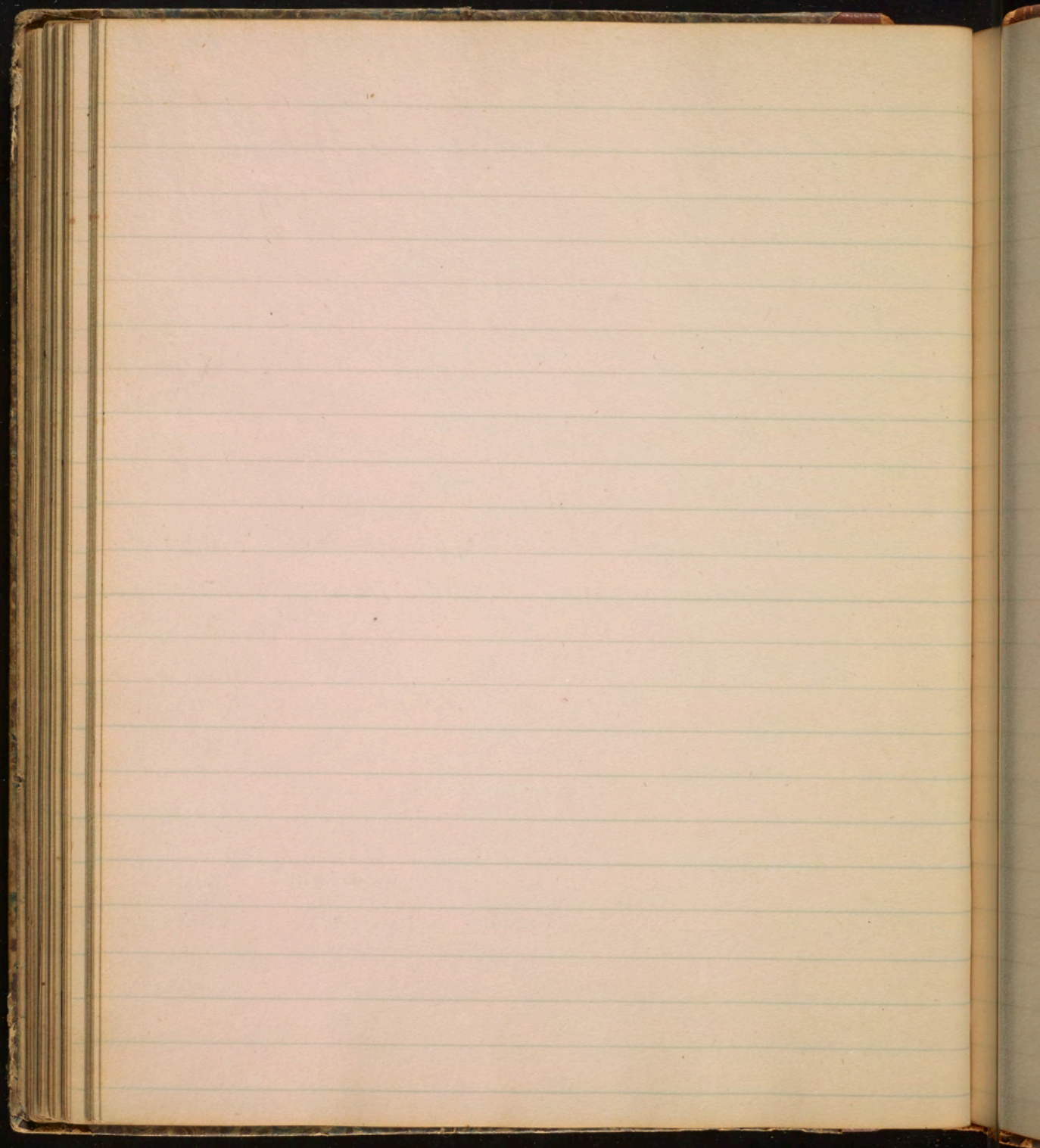


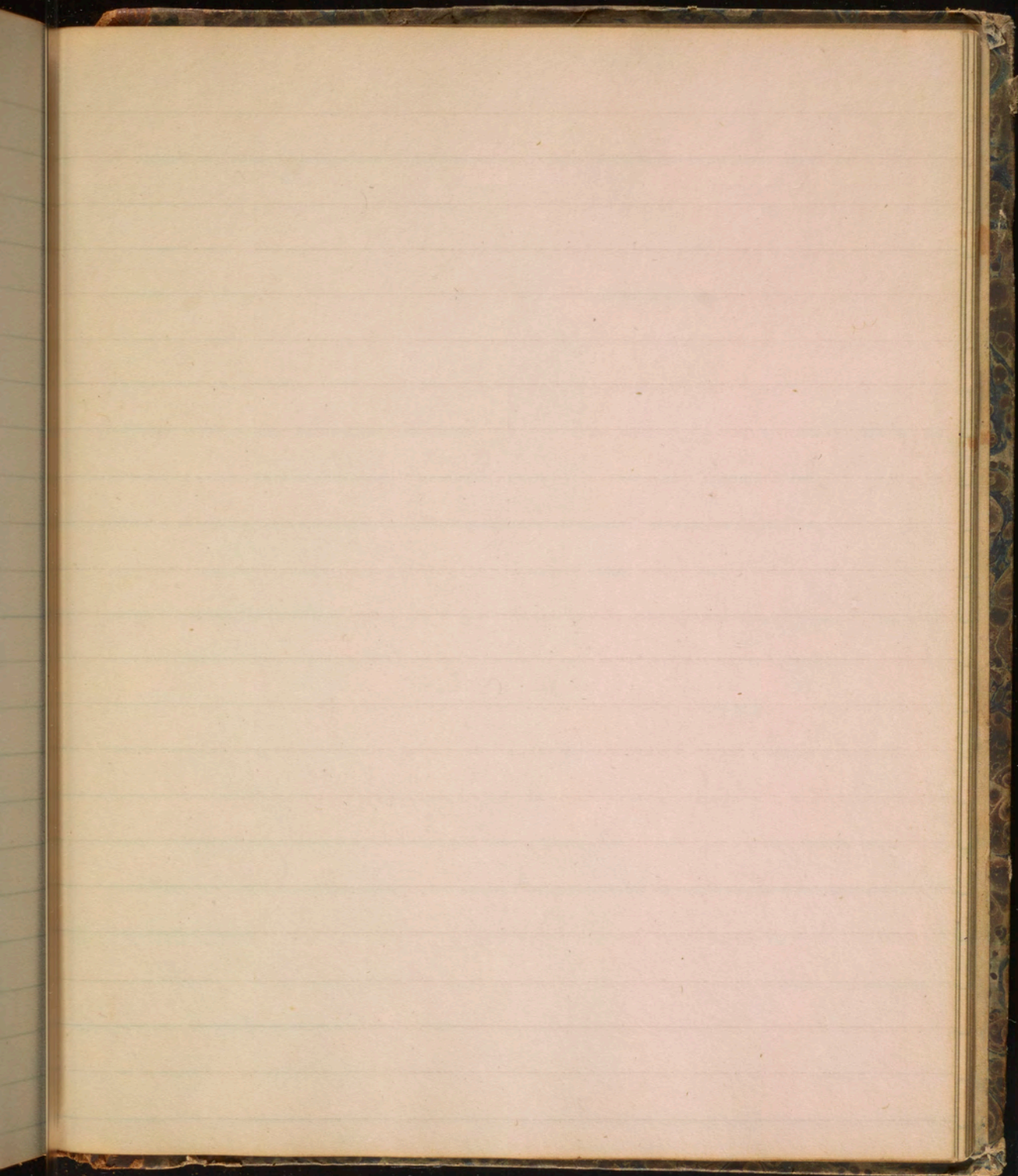


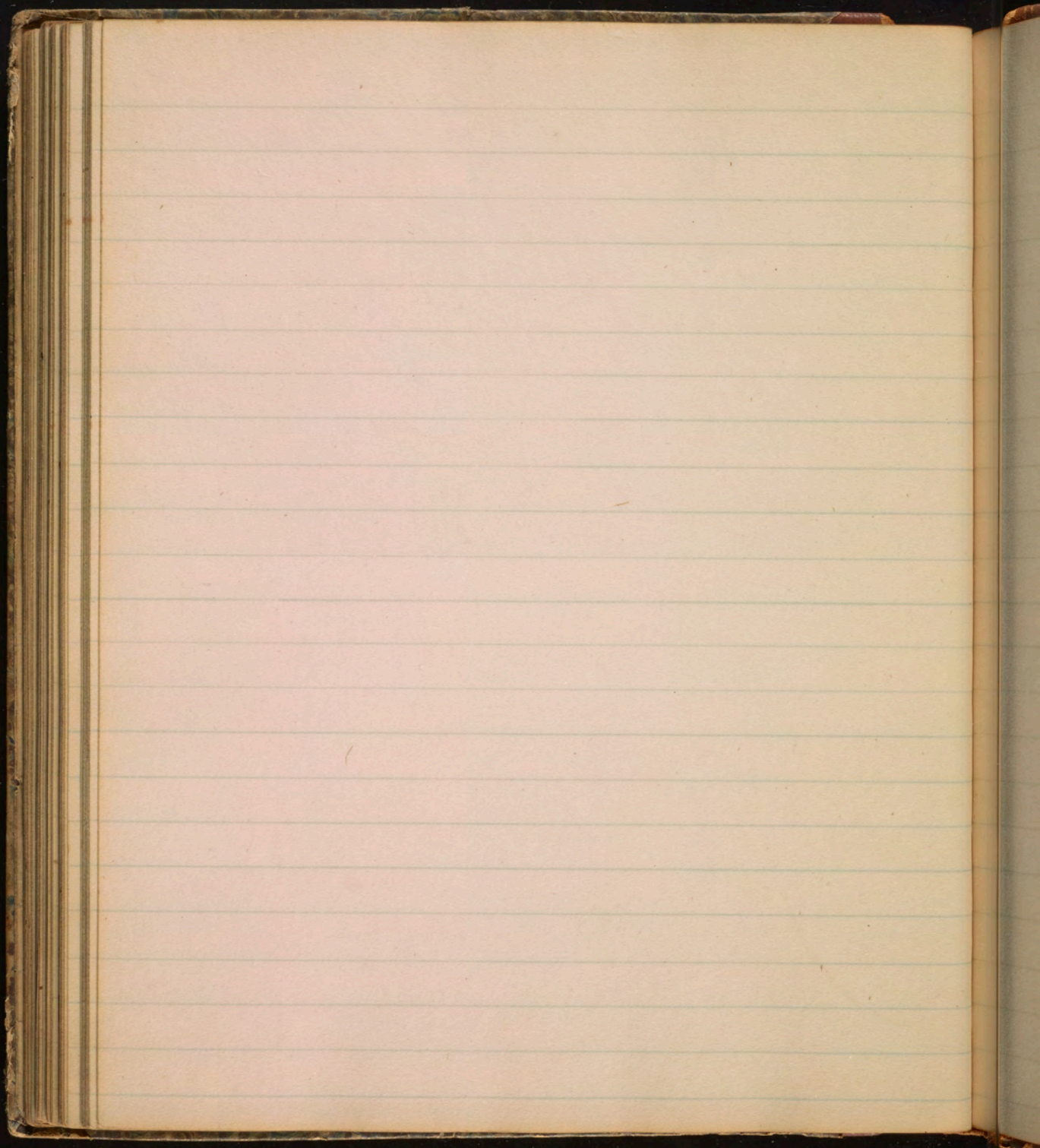


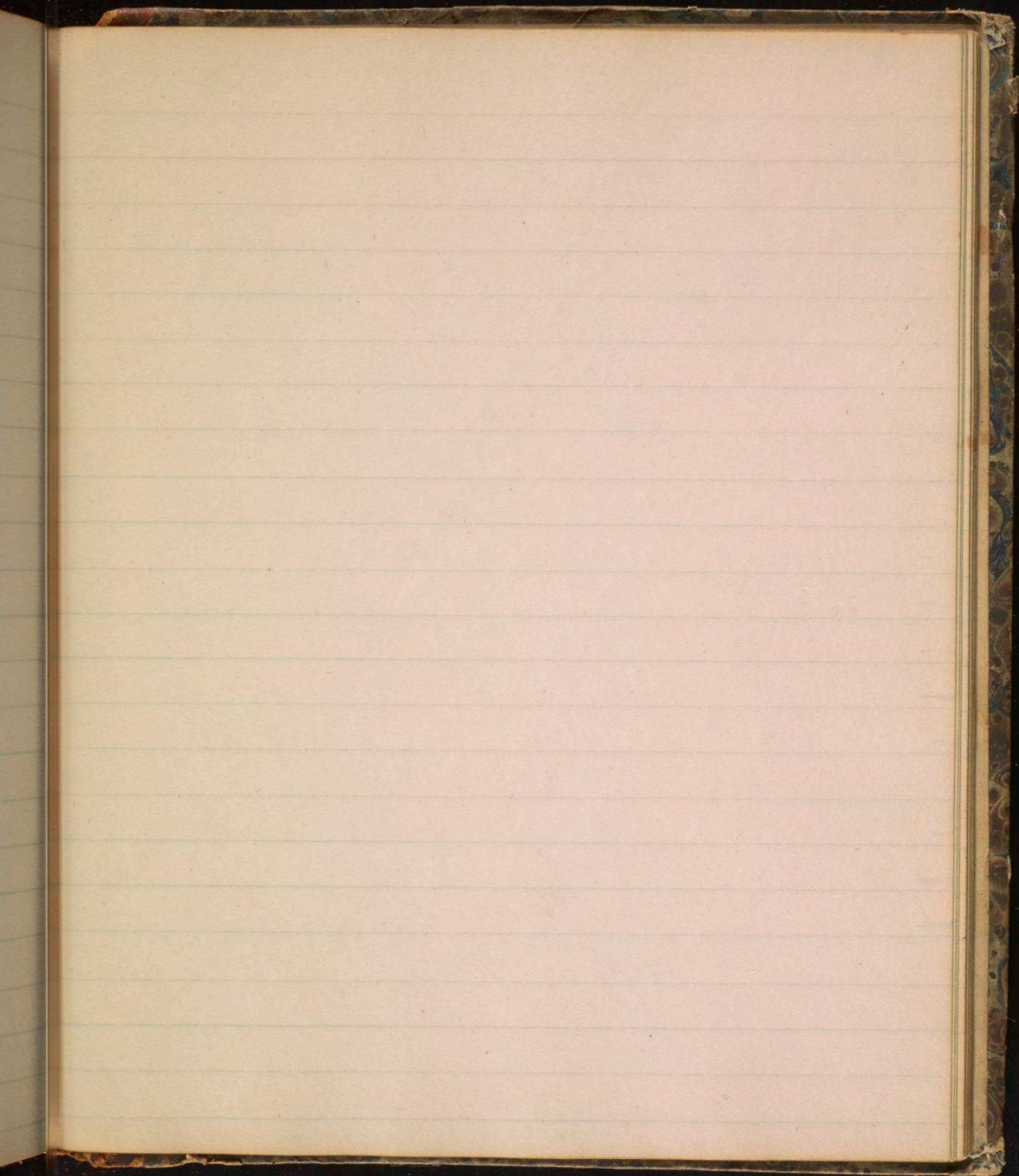


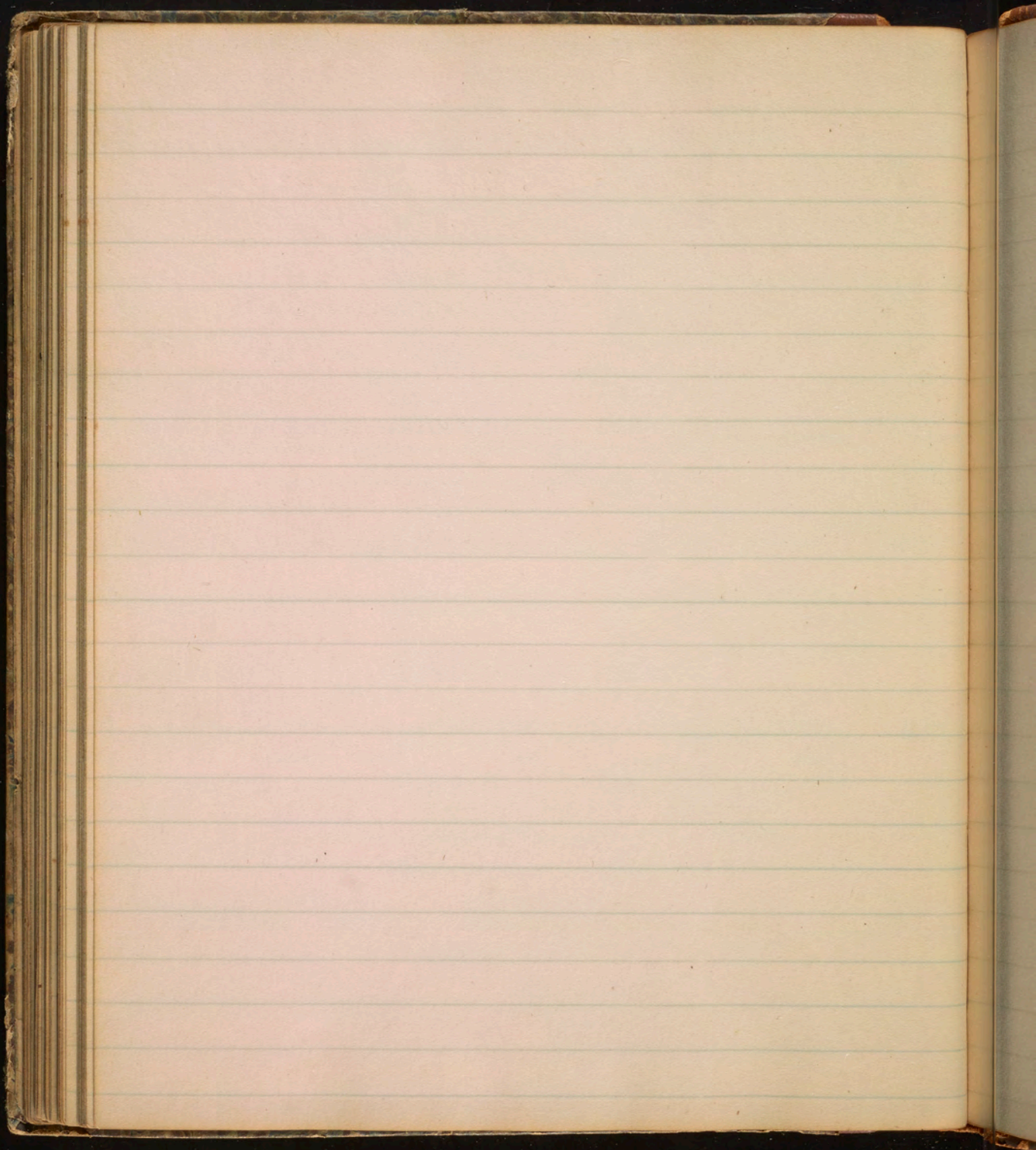


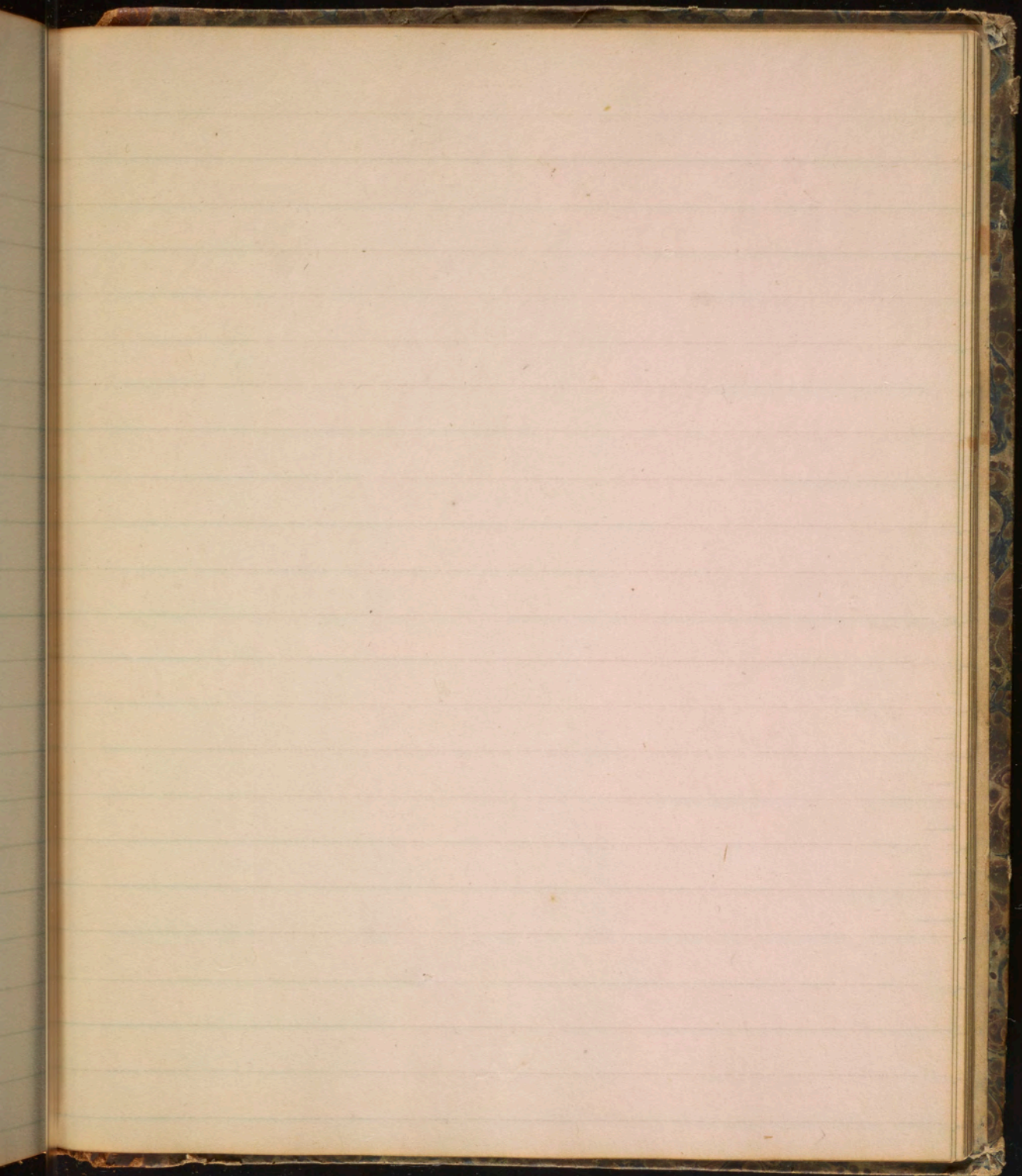


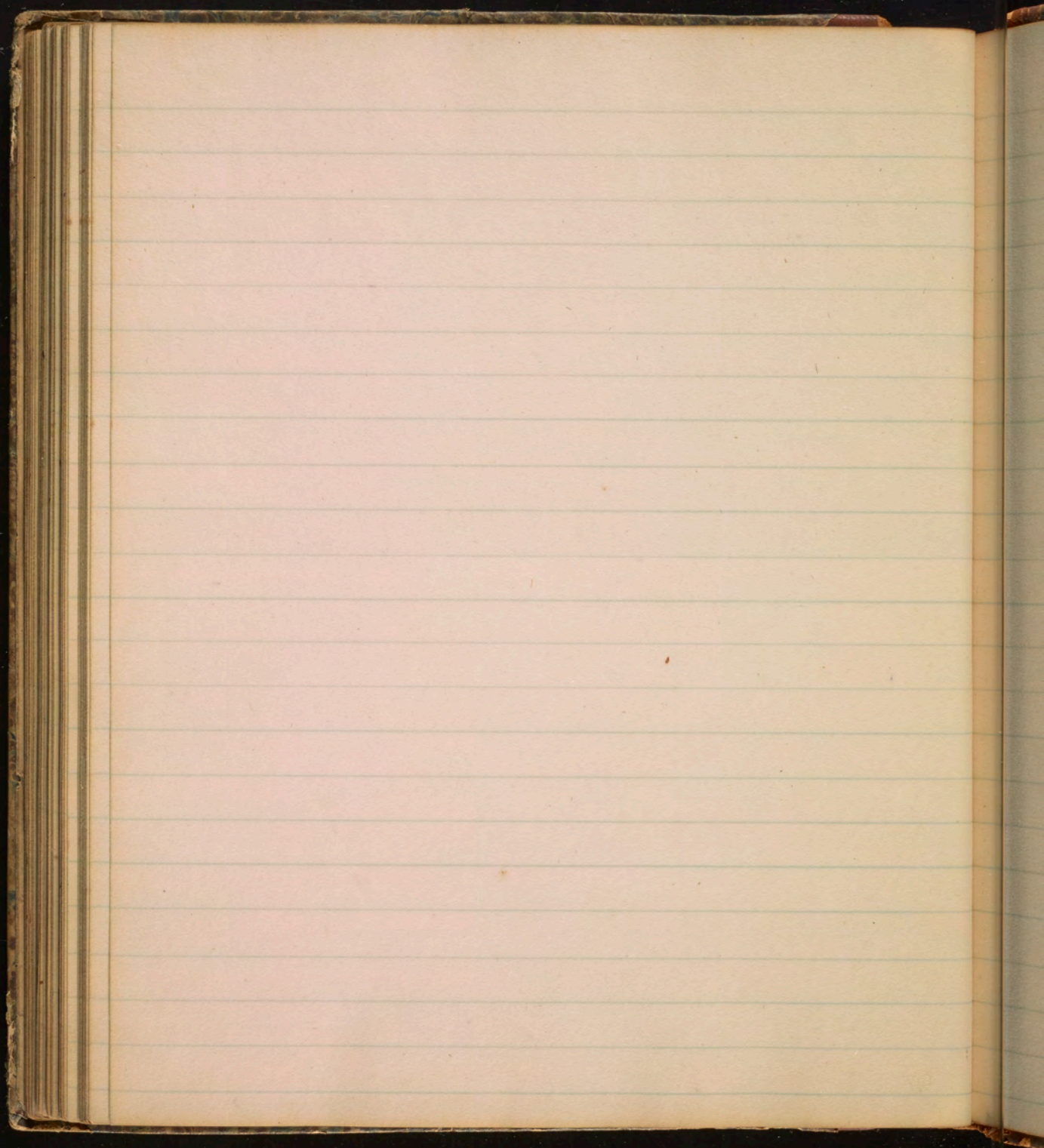


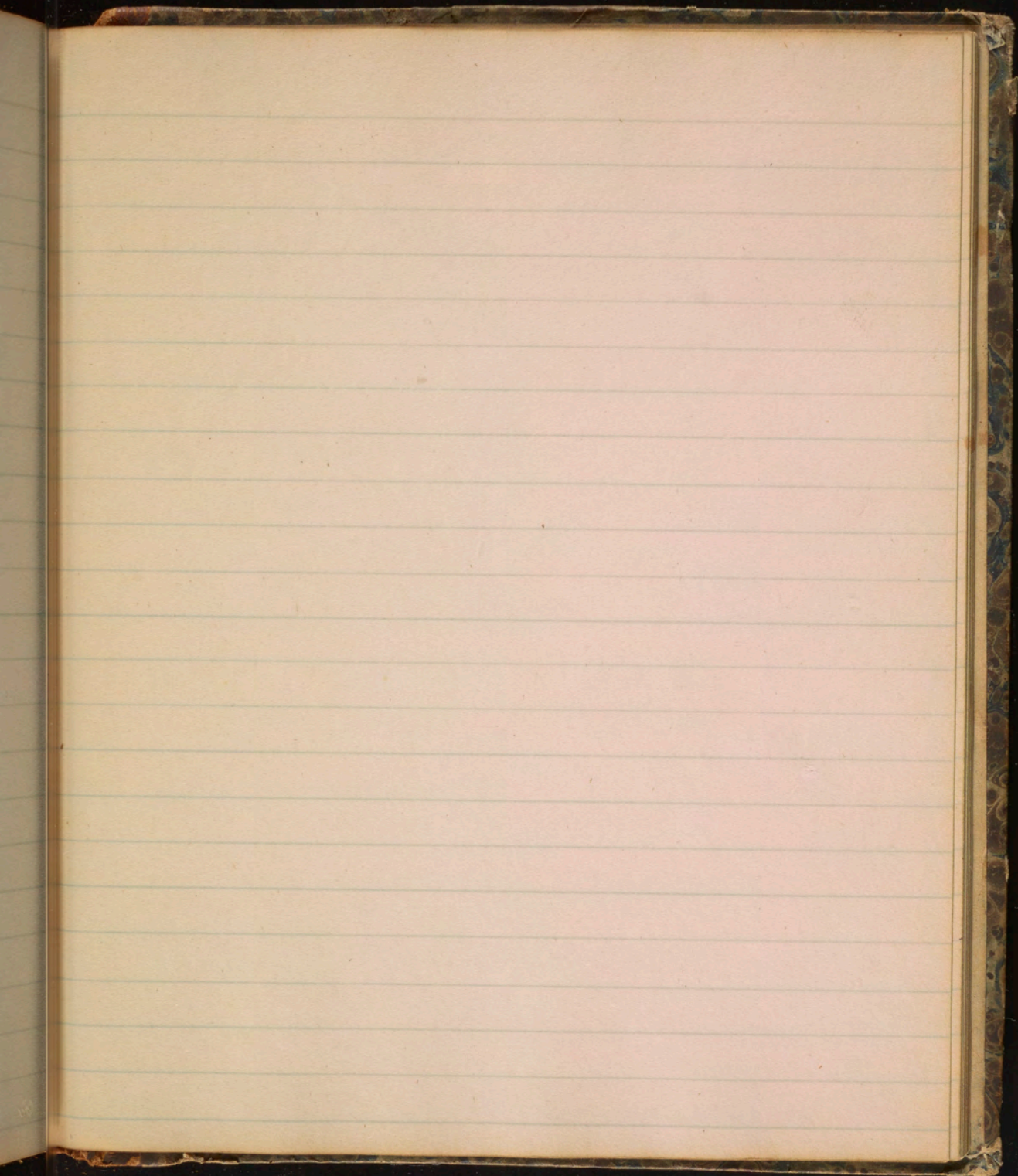


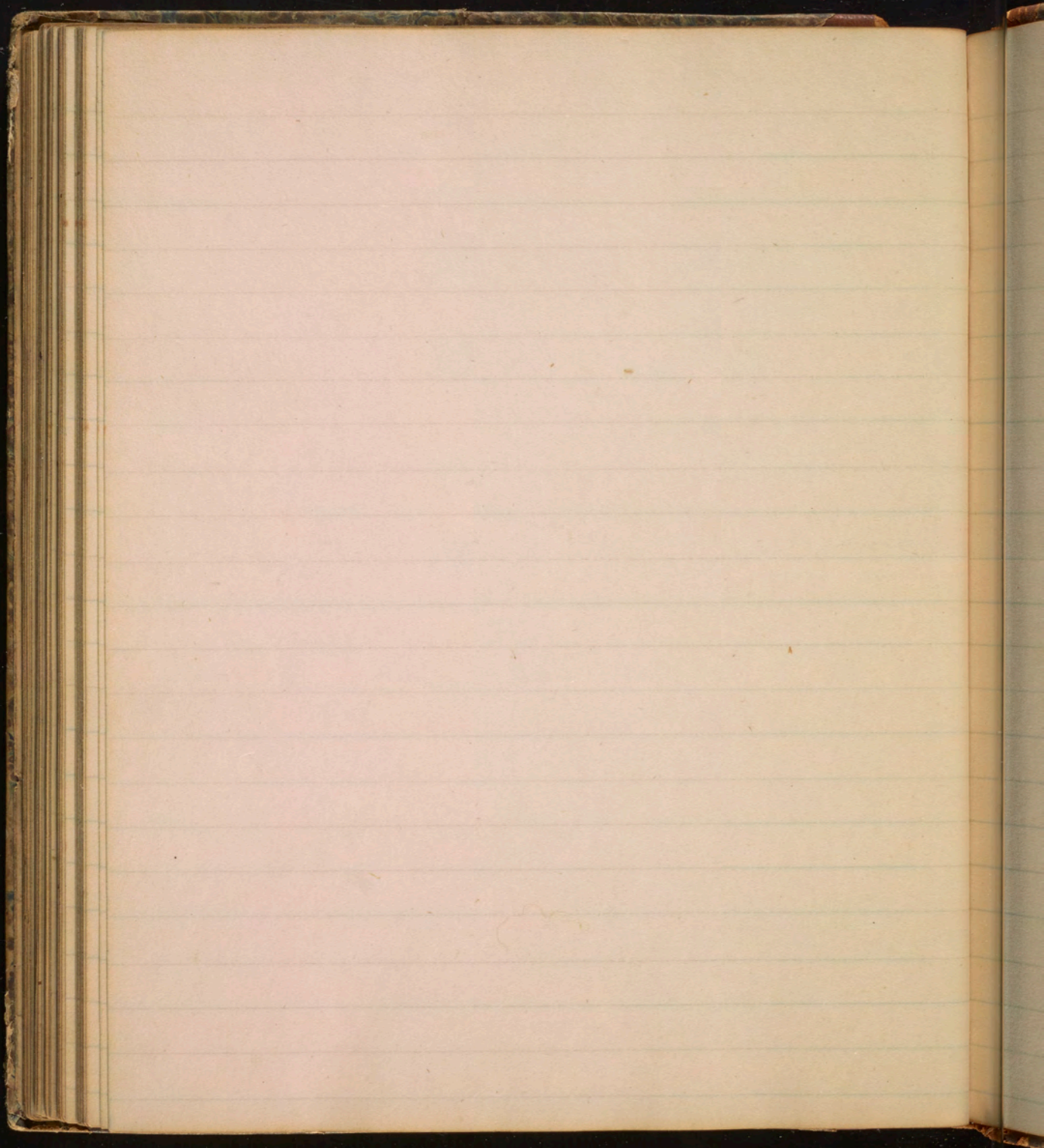


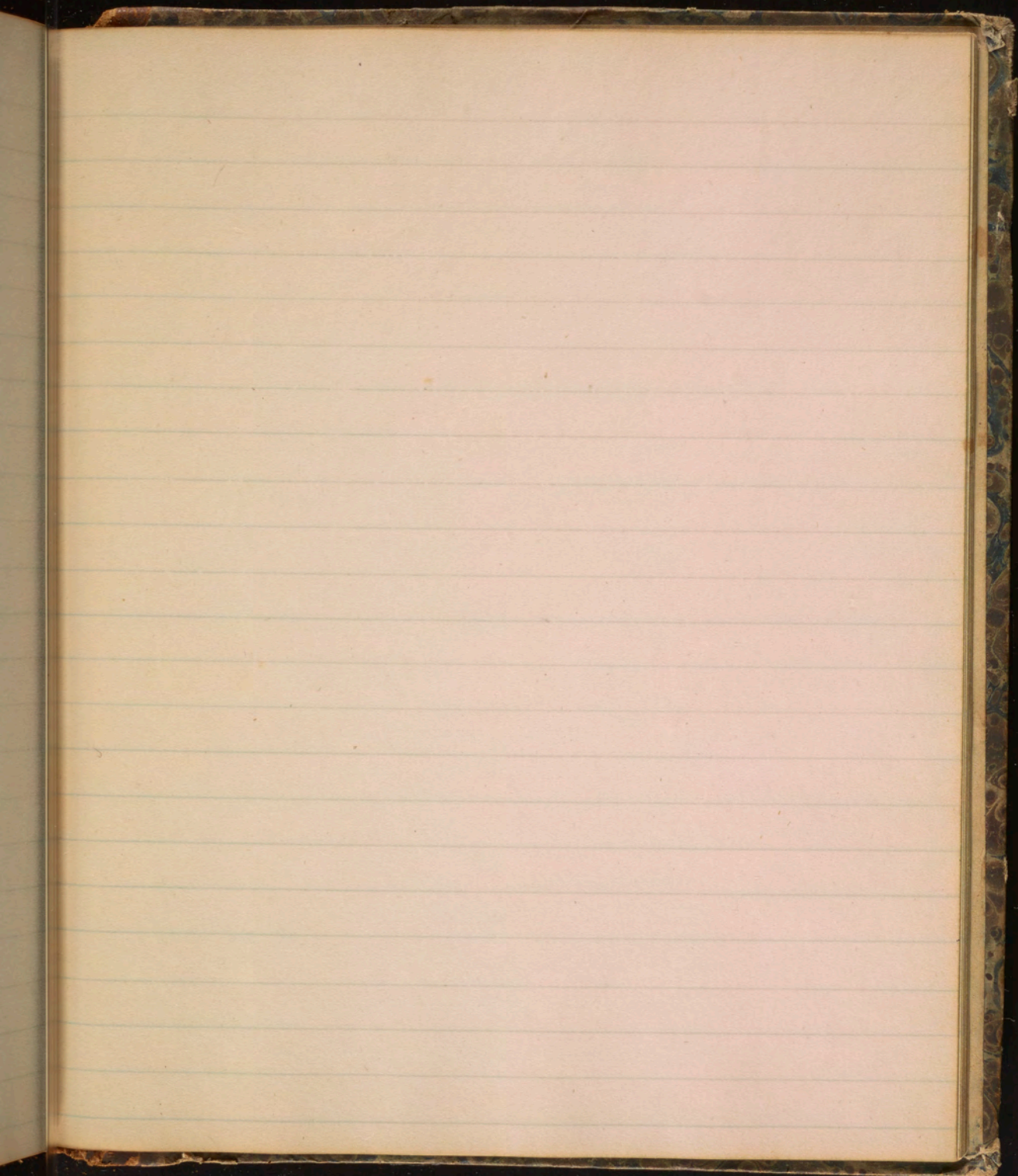


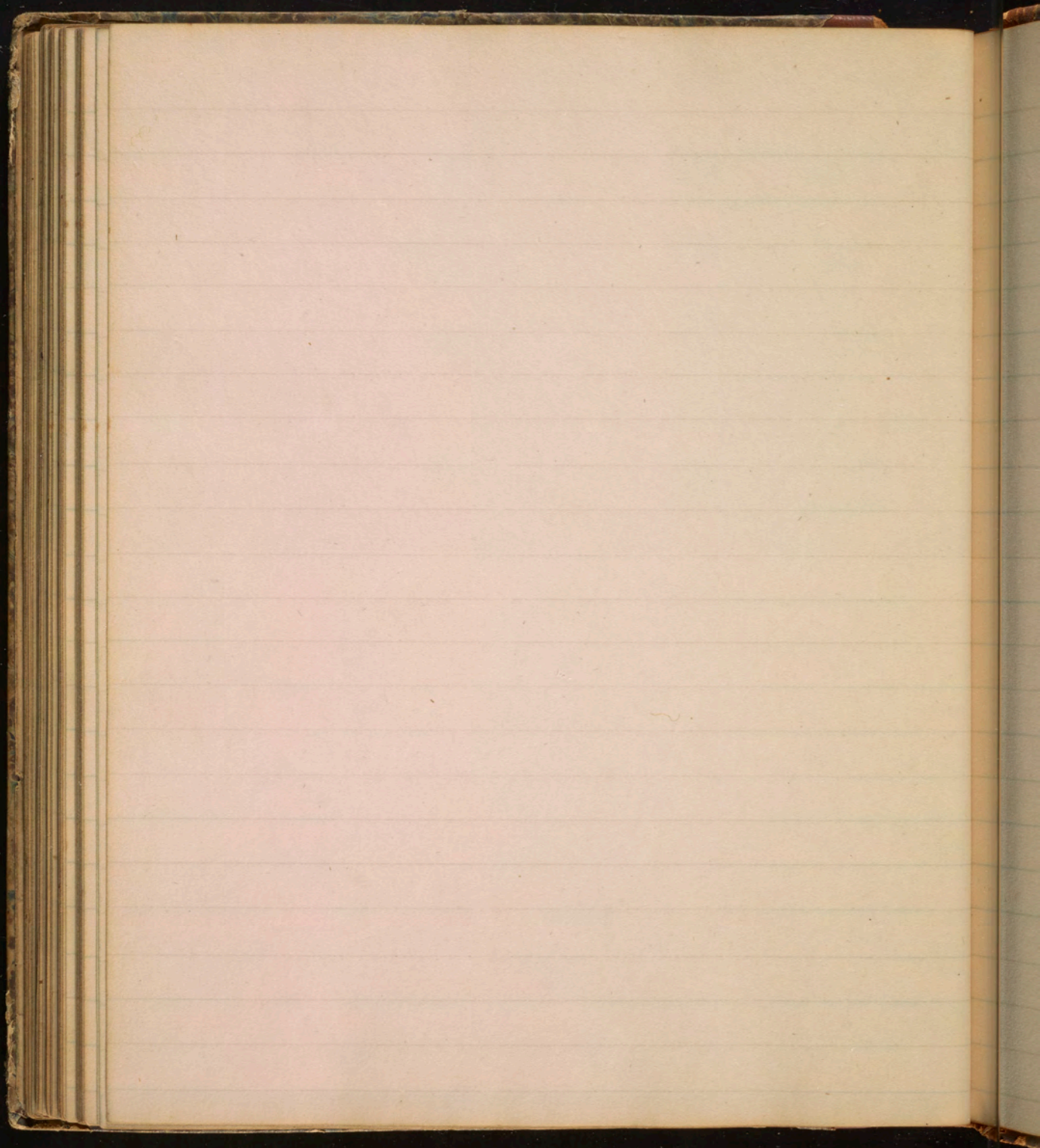


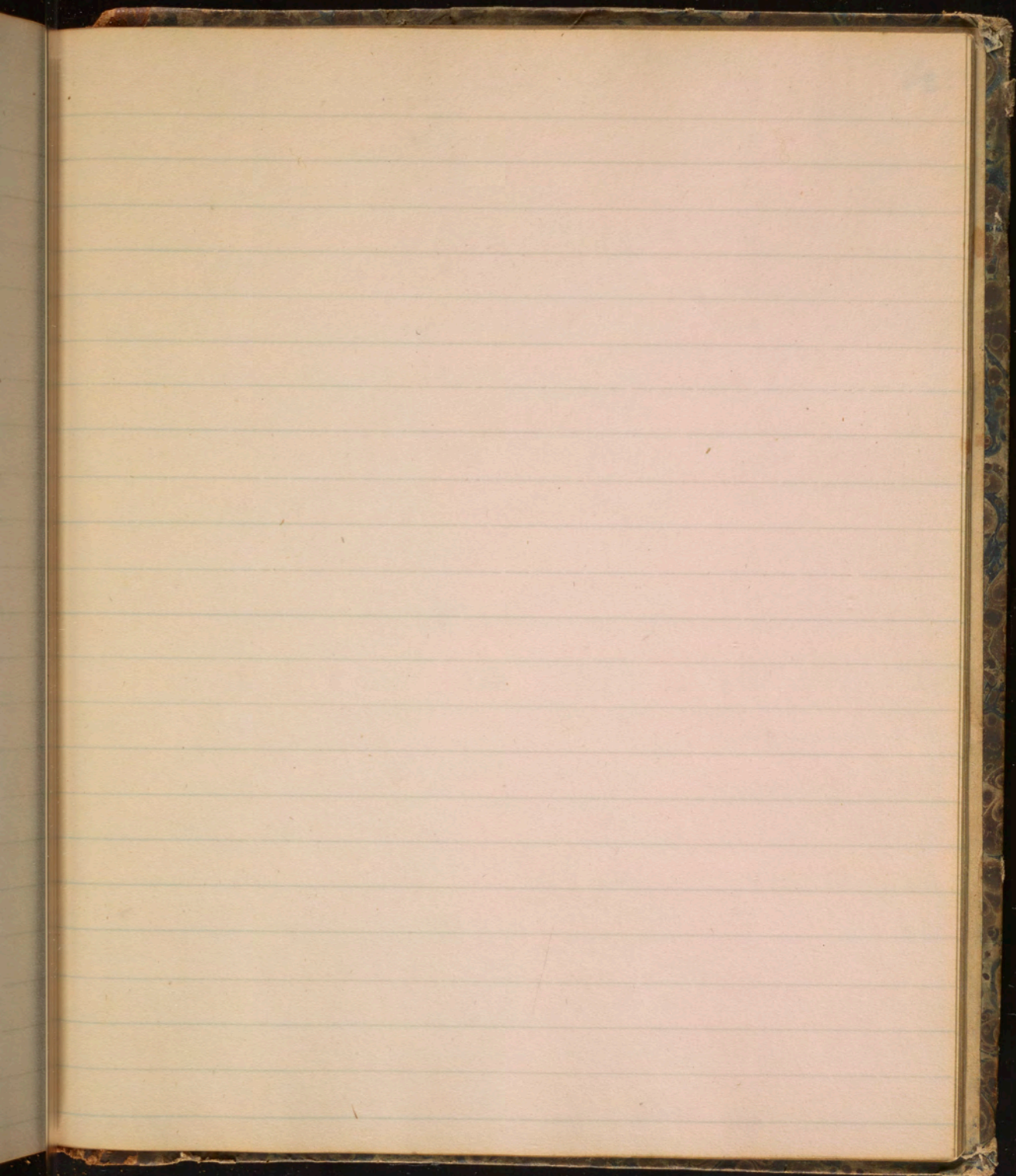


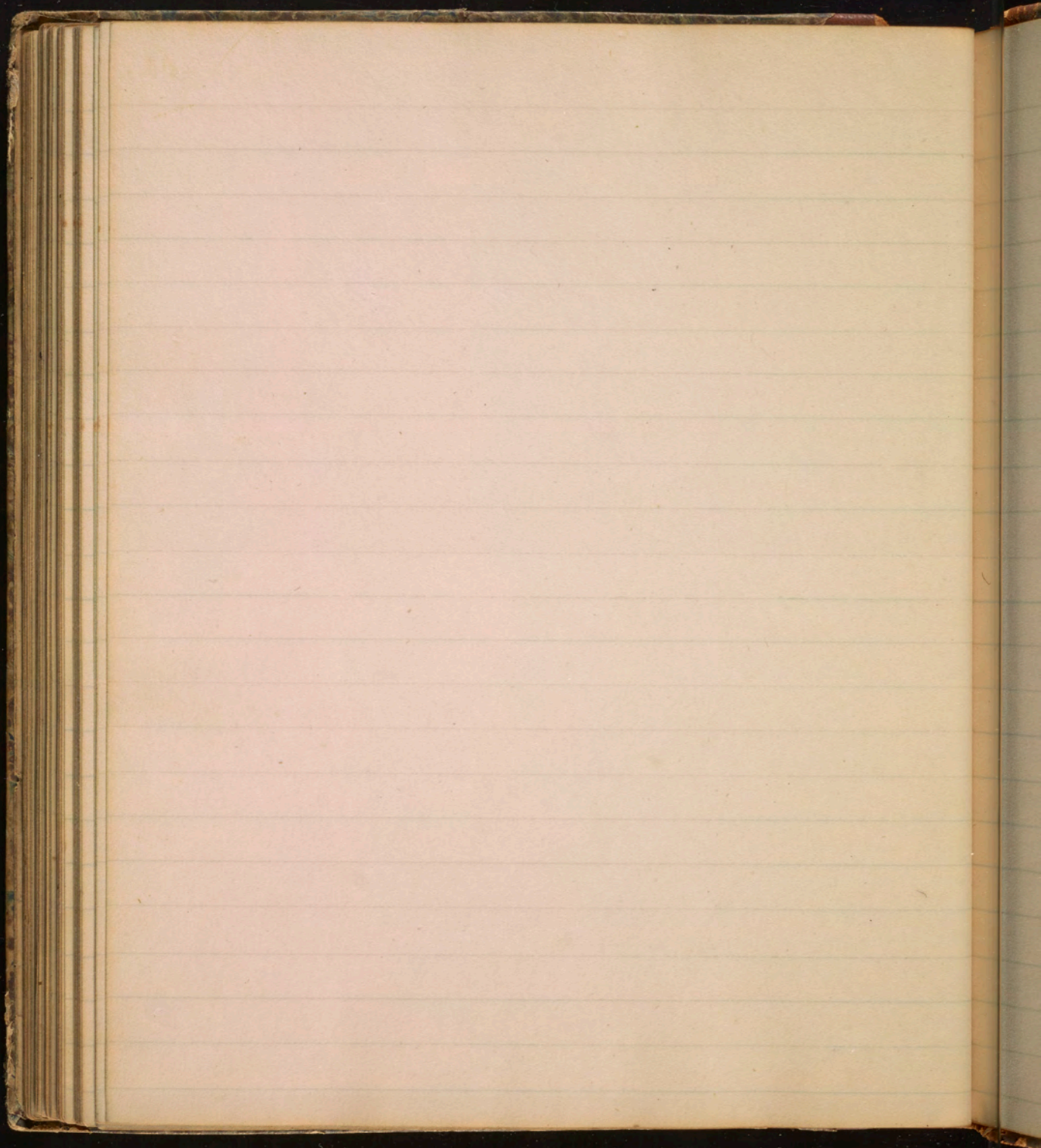












62.

